Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1895. No. 59

BIRTHDAY, WEDDING, DIAMOND, ENGAGEMENT, FRIENDSHIP,

Rings.

We have all kinds and a very large stock to choose from.

See our Clusters.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, JEWELERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

The WESTSIDE

High Art Novelties.

Dress Stuffs - - - The most attractive range ever shown by us; in extent and variety surpasses all previous displays.

Scotch Tweeds - So serviceable, so stylish, so fashionable, and so cheap.

Cheviotine Serge - Soft finish, easily draped, wears well. This is a strong autumn favorite.

Serges - - - - - - Storm, diagonal, and navy, from 50c. to $1.75 per yard. Dye and finish unexcelled. Suitable for all and at suitable prices.

Jacquard Weaves - Lustrous figures, choice designs, latest Parisian creations.

Showroom - - - We wish to draw your attention to the great advantage of having Wraps, Capes and Coats proofed against rain. By a new process, which has proved a great success, we had our Tweeds so proofed before being made up, and can confidently recommend the garments made from these Tweeds.

Although twelve cases more are due and will probably arrive in a few days, we have just put into stock 500 garments, including Capes, Coats, Ulsters, Jackets, Golf Capes, Etc. These are of the pride-pleasing, comfort-giving kind, and are built to fit the wearer, and the figure doesn't have to be built to fit them. Waterproofs for Ladies, Misses and Children can't be beat of the kind and quality that we sell. Must be seen to be appreciated. Have a look.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

October 12, 1895.

Go to Cheapside For Heating Stoves

MAUDE—We must have a Heating Stove this Winter, dear.

CHARLIE—Well, go down to Cheapside and get one. They have a big variety and their prices are always right.

GEO. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE, 127 GOVERNMENT. ST.

By Chance

We might please any woman once, but when we please many women repeatedly—that is to say regularly—it stands to reason that our prices satisfy them. No change in the sugar market. A dollar buys 20 pounds. We are still bidding for your SOAP trade. Look at our window for bargains.

New Valencia and Loose Muscatel Raisins, Lemon Citron and Orange Peel,

Island Apples, $1.15 a box. Pratt's Astral Oil, $1.50 per tin.
Ind. Coop Ale still on sale; only two nickels for a pint.
Try a bottle of RUM and DANTZIC SPRUCE for that cold.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., 127 Government Street

Do you use our

Sterling Blend "£" Tea?

If not, we invite you to sample same. It's sure to please.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO., ...Leading Grocers.....

KILL IT!

Kill that cough of yours before it has a chance to kill you. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE will kill it. For sale by

JOHN COCHRANE
Prescription Druggist, Cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHALLENGE—At the meeting of the Single Tax Club in Temperance Hall on Wednesdty, Nov. 6th, at 8 p.m., there will be a public debate on the question "Is Private Property in Land Justifiable?" Advocates of the present system of land monopoly are invited to attend and defend their position. Admission free. Nov. 4-1t.

THE CREAMERY MEETING at Colquitz Hall, Carey Road, Thursday evening, the 7th inst., is attracting much attention. Parties from town wishing to attend can make arrangements with the Victoria Transfer Co. for cheap fares. Nov. 4-1t.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the White Horse Hotel, corner of Humboldt and McClure streets, to Tom Blanchcliffe.

RODERICK CAMERON.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 10th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "Senate" Saloon, situate at No. 91 Government street, Victoria, to James Preston, of the City of Victoria.

FRED WELDON.

Dated Nov. 4th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "London Saloon," situate on the southeast corner of Johnson and Broad streets, Victoria, to Fritz Schneider, of the city of Victoria.

C. F. JACKSON.

Dated Nov. 4th, 1895.

Sealed Tenders

Will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, November 11th, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the supply to the City Electric Light Station of the following Carbons, viz.: 12,500 copper coated 5-9 inch X 12 inch; plain 7-16 inch X n Vlinchetaolnshrdlucm 8,000 plain 7-16 inch X 12 inch and 4,500 plain 7-16inch X 8 inch.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Carbons." The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the City.
City Hall, Nov. 4th 1895-1w.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WM. CRIMM, - - Carriage Builder,

Begs to announce to his friends and patrons that he has given up his old stand on Johnson street, and removed to Herald street, just below Government street, where he will be glad to see anyone requiring his services. Thanking his patrons for past favors he begs for a continuance of the same, and trusts that others requiring good work at moderate prices will give him a trial. nov4-1m

Auction Sale.

I will sell at Public Auction under a warrant of distress for rent at 133 Government street, Victoria B. C., on Friday, the 8th day of November, 1895, at 11 a.m. the undermentioned property.

Lot of Indian Moccasins, Toys, Baskets, Fans, pieces of Bric a Brac, Cushions, Clocks, Fishing Rods, Bracelets and other Jewelry, Silver Butter Dishes, Toast Racks, Opera Glasses, and numerous other articles put up in small lots. Terms Cash.

J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff,
nov 4-1t For the Bailiff.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT

COMEDY EVENT.

2—DISTINGUISHED STARS 2

MISS ROSE COCHLAN,
L. R. STOCKWELL,

And Company of Players presenting two Great Comedies.

MONDAY EVENING, A. W. Pinero's Laughing Comedy,

"THE MAGISTRATE."

TUESDAY EVENING,

"PEG WOFFINGTON,"

Or Masks and Faces.

Better Than Charley's Aunt, Jane or Too Much Johnson.

SHOUTS! YELLS! ROARS!

Regular prices. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's. oct 31-4t

Boom

Your Business!

How?

Watch Times' advertisements and learn how.

—Okell & Morris' Jams and Jellies are pure and reliable. Buy them. *

BRITAIN'S NEW GRIEVANCE

Venezuelan Gunboat Fires on a British Vessel and Kills Her Owner.

This Will Give Great Britain Means of Dealing With Crespo Single-Handed.

New York, Nov. 4.—A special to the Herald from Barbadoes, West Indies, says: The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela will now assume quite a new phase. The European power may have to declare war with the South American republic, but not for the present at least upon the boundary question. If war is declared, and it is undoubtedly imminent, it will be upon a basis to which the conditions of the Munroe doctrine do not apply, and Venezuela will have to face the enemy without the support of the United States. In previous dispatches reports have been circulated that for some weeks Venezuelan gunboats had been cruising along the coast of the Spanish main and in British waters off the island of Trinidad, one of the islands forming the group of the British Indies; that complaints had been lodged with the colonial government as to the unwarrantable interference of the Venezuelan gunboats with British trading vessels in these waters, and to the fact that British ships had been fired upon, the crews narrowly escaping with life, while the sails had been rent with shots from the Venezuelan cruisers.

People here have been startled, indeed, by the announcement that a commander named Filbert, on board a Venezuelan coast guard, has shot down Thomas Garcia, owner of the British schooner Myosotis, on board that vessel, while on a voyage from Port of Spain, Trinidad, in a most unprovoked manner. The main facts of the occurrence have been reported to the administration at Trinidad, and a report on the same is now on its way to London for the information of the secretary of state for the colonies and the cabinet.

It is generally believed that the murder of Mr. Garcia is a misfortune to Venezuela, considering the present relations, as it will give England an undoubted advantage in dealing with General Crespo and his government. The circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Garcia are these: The Myosotis, a British schooner, was on a voyage from the Port of Spain, Trinidad, to the island of Margarita. Mr. Garcia was on board. The vessel had made the better part of the voyage when they observed a Venezuelan guarda costa in pursuit of them. The gunboat appeared to be under full steam, as she rapidly gained on the sailing ship. Benefiting by former experiences—for the Myosotis had on a former voyage been captured by a Venezuelan revenue cutter—the British ensign was hoisted to the masthead. The guarda costa approached, and when well up with the Myosotis and within close range, Commander Filbert opened fire on the vessel. Mr. Garcia, who was on deck at the time, was shot dead, and the others saved their lives only by throwing themselves down upon the deck. The vessel was brought up and the costa guarda at once came alongside and took the schooner, with its dead owner and much frightened crew in tow, and proceeded to Carupano. Here the vessel was rummaged from stem to stern, and as there were no contraband goods found on board the vessel was liberated.

The Myosotis was seized by the Venezuelans some time ago upon an alleged breach of the revenue laws. Mr. Garcia decided to defend the case, and proceeded to Caracas for trial. The court dismissed the case and liberated the vessel, there not being evidence sufficient to warrant even the detention of the schooner. Mr. Garcia returned to Trinidad, where he resided, in time to make the trip on the Myosotis, which proved his last. Whether the murder of Mr. Garcia was the outcome of revenge for the defeat of the Venezuelan commander in court is a question which is being eagerly discussed here.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, and an authority on international affairs, in an interview to-day called attention to Lord Salisbury's statement that Great Britain had acquired rights on the disputed territory adjoining Venezuela by the treaty with the native Indian tribes. He said: "For the last three-quarters of a century Great Britain has been forming, whenever she could, little bye-arrangements with Indian tribes that had chieftains and were regularly constituted tribes."

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—A Call special from Caracas states that the war department of Venezuela issued positive orders this afternoon that the British be prevented by force from crossing the frontier. The order was superinduced by the report that the British troops had fired on a body of Venezuelan miners killing two and wounding five. The Brazilian authorities notified President Crespo that the British troops now crossing Brazil en route to Venezuela will be intercepted.

TALKING THROUGH HIS HAT.

Editor of the Paris Figaro Makes Some Funny Remarks.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The Figaro, to-day, commenting on the Venezuelan affair, says: The dispute between England and Venezuela is worth watching on account of the proximity of the British and American fleets. Prudence recommends they should not be left too long together for the intense hatred of the Americans towards the Old Country is appalling.

M. Gleysse, member of the chamber of deputies, has been appointed minister for the colonies.

The civil marriage of Count Max de Forns, son of the grand marshal of the Bulgarian court, and Maria, daughter of General Meredith, the first United States consul-general to France, and formerly United States minister to Greece, took place here to-day.

NOW FOR MINNIE WILLIAMS

Prosecution Claims to Have Stronger Evidence in This Case Against Durrant.

There is a Possibility That the Defence May Plead Prisoner is Insane.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—When Durrant is brought up for sentence next Friday District Attorney Barnes will ask that the prisoner be arraigned on the charge of having murdered Minnie Williams, and will ask that the date of trial be set. The prosecution is ready to proceed in this case, but it is understood that the defence will ask for a continuance for two months. The district attorney says that at the conclusion of the preliminary examination of Durrant the evidence was much stronger in the Lamont than in the Williams case. In developing the former, however, new and stronger evidence was adduced in connection with the murder of Winnie Williams, so that the prosecution claims the possession of much more conclusive proof of the guilt in the case yet to be tried than in the trial just concluded.

The most important of the new witnesses is Alexander Zueger, a cabinet maker, who is a member of Emanuel church. He says that on the night of April 12 he called on Mr. Tabor, on Twenty-third street. About 8.30 he left there and started for his home at 12 Randall place. He walked along Bartlett street, and when he came to Emanuel church he saw Durrant and Minnie Williams standing at the side door of the church. This story is contradicted by Durrant, who in an interview on the night of his arrest stated that he did not see Minnie Williams at all on April 12, and had not seen her for three weeks prior to that day.

It is expected that the defence will ask for a change of venue in the Williams case, as it is thought that if by any remote chance the prosecution fails to secure a conviction the result will be to cast a doubt over the justice of the verdict in the Lamont case. It is generally agreed that the man who strangled Blanche Lamont slaughtered Minnie Williams. If a dismissal in the untried case results it will furnish grounds for claiming a miscarriage of justice in the case already tried, and will furnish a basis upon which to appeal to the governor for executive clemency. The impression prevails that Durrant would gain little by a change of venue. It is the general opinion that he is safer here than he would be in any other spot in California. Were he to be transferred to any other place for trial on a charge of murdering Minnie Williams there might be fear of lynching. Here, under the protection of the sheriff and the police, and with the militia on hand, he is safe from such public violence as recently occurred at Treka.

It has been intimated that the defence may allege insanity as a defence in the Williams case. Many physicians and experts on mental diseases argue that the murderer has an abnormal brain, but it is a question if they will declare him morally irresponsible for his acts.

The calm and confident demeanor of Theodore Durrant continues unruffled. He chatted affably and unconcernedly today to the newspaper men who called to see him at the county jail. He denied having stated that Judge Murphy, who presided at his trial, had been his prosecutor, admitting frankly that Judge Murphy's charge to the jury had been perfectly fair and his ruling impartial. "This verdict," Durrant continued, "does not affect me at all. I felt no different when I heard it than I did before it was delivered, and I am just the same today. As a matter of fact, there has been nothing in all this case which has moved me in any way, and there will be nothing. I do not wish to be understood as saying that I am insensible to feeling, but I know my whole life and just what I have done and have not done, and a consciousness of my innocence buoys me up."

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.

To-day's Chapter of Accidents and Deaths from Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 4.—Wm. McCurdy died at the hospital yesterday from an accident on the C. P. R. a short distance east of the city. McCurdy came west two months ago with an Ontario farmers' excursion, and engaged with a farmer near Brandon, from whom he was unable to collect his wages. Being without money he endeavored to steal a ride home on a freight train and succeeded in getting as far as Rennie, when he fell between the cars and had a leg taken off. He was brought back to the hospital, where the wound was dressed, but he succumbed to the shock. McCurdy was about 24 years of age, and came from Vienna, Ont.

Mrs. Messier, of St. Jean, attempted to drown herself in the Red river while temporarily insane. She has been placed in the asylum.

Albert Tees, a street railway conductor, died yesterday. Felix Trudeau, St. Boniface, died Saturday. George Waddingham, a pioneer of Calf Mountain district, is dead. He came west in 1878. Chas. Day, injured while threshing near Somers, has died.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SPAIN.

Eleven Hundred of Them Have Arrived in Havana Ready for Glory.

Campos Will Await Fine Weather—No Peace Proposals Have Been Made.

Havana, Nov. 4.—The steamer San Fernando arrived here this morning from Buenos Ayres, having 1100 volunteers who are going to assist in putting down the insurrection of Cubans against the Spanish government.

The insurgents have burned another plantation near Trinidad, province of Santa Clara.

General Martinez de Campos has arrived at the village of Santa Clara. As soon as the weather permits active operations against the insurgents will be commenced.

Madrid, Nov. 4.—The Herald to-day publishes an interview which its correspondent in Cuba had with General Martinez de Campos, in which the latter declares that he is not disposed to agree to the independence of Cuba, but thinks reforms should be applied in a more liberal manner. It is added that he proposes to pursue the campaign vigorously and that no proposal for peace has been addressed to him by the insurgents.

It is officially denied here that the Spanish government intends to recall its ambassador at Washington, Senor Dupuy de Lome. It is added that the government is entirely satisfied with the course he has followed.

A dispatch from Nuevitas, province of Puerto Principe says the insurgents have derailed a train near that place by the use of dynamite.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN COREA

Will be Founded on That Pursued by Great Britain Towards Egypt.

Turkish Government Has Directed That Protection be Given American Missionaries.

London, Nov. 4.—A special from Shanghai says Liu Hung Fu, the Black Flag leader in the island of Formosa, is reported to have escaped on a German warship from Amping to Amoy.

Regarding the official statement from the Japanese government as to the position of Japan toward Corea, which has been communicated to Secretary Olney, according to dispatches from Washington, by the Japanese minister there, it is authoritatively explained that after the evacuation of the Liao Tung peninsula some Japanese troops will be left in Corea to protect Japanese and maintain order. From this it is inferred that Japan may pursue the same course in Corea as Great Britain does in Egypt.

Constantinople, Nov. 4.—The Turkish government has again instructed the governor of Bitlis to protect American missionaries at that place. Owing to the disturbance, American missionaries, who have been engaged in relieving the sufferings of Armenians at Sassoun, have decided to postpone operations and seek safety at Bitlis.

Bourgois, Nov. 4.—At the trial on Saturday of the Marquis de Nayve for the murder of his stepson several schoolmates of the dead boy testified that he had often threatened to commit suicide. Abbe Rousselot, tutor of the children of the marquis, testified to the prisoner's brutality to his stepson and also to his acts of immorality with the servants, the prisoner frequently interrupting the witness with insulting epithets.

Potsdam, Nov. 2.—The King of Portugal arrived here to-night in the course of his tour of Europe. Emperor William received his royal guest with much ceremony at the station, which was beautifully decorated and illuminated, as was the route from the station to the palace, which was lined with troops bearing magnesium torches. The King of Portugal dined with the Emperor and Empress. It is expected the King's stay in Germany will last two days, after which he will embark at Flushing on the English royal yacht Victoria and Albert for England, arriving there Monday. He will be received in London by the Prince of Wales in the name of the Queen. Don Carlos will be the guest of the Prince of Wales until next Friday, when he will visit the Queen at Balmoral.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The Vossische Zeitung to-day says Col. von Hanneken, the German officer who was military assistant to Viceroy Li Hung Chang has arrived in this city from China, charged with a special mission, and fully empowered to arrange for the reorganization of the Chinese army on the Russian, French or German model.

ESCAPED INTO BONDAGE.

John Wilson Is Released From Jail and Gets Married.

New Westminster, Nov. 4.—A rather unusual marriage took place this afternoon in the court house.

John Wilson, of Ashcroft, was committed for trial last week on the charge of seducing in December, 1894, Miss Ella Doig, of Mission. A child was born on September 12th last. Wilson came before Judge Bole this afternoon for election, and presented a petition asking the court to permit him to make amends by marrying Miss Doig. The court consented and adjourned to his lordship's chambers where the knot was tied by Rev. Thos. Scouler in the presence of the court officials.

Wilson was then discharged from custody and the really happy couple left together.

Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FURSIER, Newmarket, Ontario

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

THESE ARE ALL OFFICIAL.

Turkish Truths About Atrocities Committed by Armenian People.

Constantinople, Nov. 4.—The Porte has issued the following note: "According to a telegram from the Vali Interim of Bitlis, the Armenians circulate all sorts of false information in order to spread their seditious agitation. They also put fire to houses and buildings, and, after hiding in safety their valuables, they throw in the streets all their worthless furniture and goods, with the view of making people believe it is actual pillage on the part of the Mussulmans.

The marshal, Chakir Pasha, and the Vali of Erzeroum telegraphed that on the 30th ultimo some Armenians went to the palace of the government and fired on the chief of the gendarmerie; they missed him, but one of the officers was shot. In the affray that necessarily followed about 50 people were killed and wounded.

According to advices from Maretsch, the colonel commanding the barracks of Zeitoun and his garrison of 400 soldiers are surrounded by a very considerable number of Armenians. Armenians from all parts burn and destroy the Mussulmans' villages of the districts Andrins and Elbiston.

The Vali of Alepho telegraphs that the Armenian priest went by night to consult with the revolutionists of Ourfa. On his return a number of Armenians coming out of the priest's house, fired on the Turkish patrol, wounding one man."

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

What Uncle Sam Gets From Europe for His Wealthy Daughters.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—The report of Commissioner-General of Immigration Stump shows that during the last fiscal year 258,536 immigrants arrived in the United States, 27,095 less than the preceding year, and the smallest immigration since 1879. Of these 250,117 were upon examination permitted to land and 2491 were debarred and deported at the expense of the various steamship lines transporting them.

THEN IT'S WAR, ALL RIGHT.

King of Ashanti Snaps His Fingers at Lord Salisbury.

London, Nov. 4.—Despite the fact that the Colonial Office has received no confirmation of the report from Accra that the King of Ashanti has refused to accede to the ultimatum of Great Britain, a telegram from Accra to Reuter's Agency to-day confirms the Associated Press dispatch of Thursday from Accra that the King had rejected the British ultimatum, and that he prefers war and is prepared for it.

It is true that the King has sent no formal message in regard to the rejection of the ultimatum, and none is expected, but the ultimatum has nevertheless been rejected.

BRITAIN'S TRUE FRIEND.

A London Paper Pays a High Compliment to President Cleveland.

London, Nov. 4.—The Post, Conservative, in an editorial congratulating President Cleveland upon perceiving the real drift of American opinion away from jingoism, expresses its thanks to Senator Chandler for being the involuntary instrument of eliciting from the New York papers additional testimony, if any were wanted, to the truth of Ralph Waldo Emerson's words: "The rolling ocean which intervenes cannot affect the Briton in our blood."

In the above way the Post refers to President Cleveland's telegram to ex-Congressman Tracey, of Albany, approving the Democratic state platform adopted by the Syracuse convention, which contained a plank deprecating a public tendency to jingoism.

—For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Boys' heavy wool stockings 25 cts a pair, Gilmore & McCandless. *

PERSECUTING THE PRESS

German Official Tyranny Will Lead to a Free Press in the Fatherland.

Despite Prosecutions and Oppression, Newspapers Are Still Outspoken.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The reports of the joint trial of the editors of the Vorwaerts and the Volksblatt have proved sensational reading in some respects. It has been shown, for instance, that the Baron von Mirbach, a high court official, actually visited Herr Signor to request him to cease his attacks in the Vorwaerts on the memory of Emperor William I, and in order to induce him to stop his opposition to Emperor William's memorial church. It has likewise transpired that Herr Schwechten, the architect of the church, is himself guilty of placing the scurrilous inscriptions on the building which have attracted so much attention. This unpleasant revelation has led even conservative papers like the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung to reproach the court with want of tact. Another feature of the case was the queer reasoning by which the presiding judge, who displayed throughout hostility to the prisoners, arrived at the charge of les majeste, his interpretation being quite opposed to many decisions of the imperial supreme court. He laid down that it was doubtless in view of the inviolability of the emperor that nobody had a right to say anything against the person of his majesty. This new rendering of les majeste has been denounced by the whole of the Liberal and Radical press as fallaceous and illegal. The case will be appealed to the supreme court, so far as the Vorwaerts is concerned.

These prosecutions have had the result of evoking still more stringent retorts, and in a scathing editorial on the trial the Vorwaerts asks the emperor to define whom he referred to in his recent address as "a gang unworthy to bear the name of Germans," adding ironically, "it is only just to know." The Vorwaerts was prosecuted for publishing this article, and the government issued orders to the police to continue to make unremitting warfare upon the socialists and the press.

The domiciliary visit made by the police of Colmar on Saturday last at the residence of Herr Preiss, a member of the reichstag, and the summoning of representatives of the people to answer for having said in an interview, published in the Petit Journal, of Paris, that the Alsatians did not recognize the Franco-German treaty ceding Alsace and Loraine to Germany, is one of a series of recent incidents which has shown the reviving strength of the protesting spirit there. Herr Preiss, however, has promised the authorities to have corrections made in the wording of the interview.

On Monday evening a Gallophile demonstration was held in the Tavern Aubaciane at Strasbourg, against which the police were powerless. The meeting was only dispersed when a detachment of troops had been hurried to the scene. In consequence the governor of Absace-Loraine has been specially instructed to rigorously suppress all similar manifestations. Herr Preiss, in a letter to a Strasbourg paper, says: "We look neither to Paris nor Berlin for our mot d'odre; we look to the reichstag alone."

THE YUKON MOUNTED POLICE.

Were Stationed There at the Request of American Traders.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The reason Canada has built winter quarters for mounted police and occupied posts on the Alaskan frontier on disputed gold territory claimed by the United States became known through the departments of the interior and the customs, and interviews with several of the officials of the government. It is claimed that if any trouble occurs over this territory the United States must be held morally responsible owing to the lax manner in which the past governments have dealt with the mail service of the United States side of the region affected and the repeated neglect to take notice of earnest applications by United States traders themselves for protection against lawless elements and contraband trading. The case as presented is that when the first reports of the vast wealth of the Yukon gold region were made public, with characteristic energy trading companies were formed in New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and other centres, to carry on trading in that region. These companies appealed to the United States government for protection and necessary business facilities. Promises were made by successive governments, but not carried out, and as a last resource the traders appealed to the Canadian government for protection. Their letters are on file here. They give as their reasons for asking Canadian intervention that the United States authorities would not take action, for the reason that the territory was within Canadian jurisdiction.

Finally a representative was sent to interview the Canadian government. This was C. H. Hamilton, resident manager of Fort Cudahy, the Forty Mile post of the North American Transportation Company, of Chicago. As a result of Mr. Hamilton's mission a squad of Northwest mounted police was eventually picked out and dispatched to the gold region under Inspector Constantine, with orders to maintain law and order. Inspector Constantine was further empowered to act as collector of customs, with Staff Sergeant Brown as assistant for the district. They were given full control along the Canadian boundary from Mount Elias to the Arctic ocean, which comprises all the best of the gold regions prospected, and permission to build what may be called a fort at the junction of Forty Mile Creek and the Yukon, a commanding position in the midst of the gold fields, where rich new discoveries are being reported daily.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver. *

Our Grandmothers

As far back as can be remembered, used E. B. Eddy's Matches. Like the pioneers these are identified with the early history of Canada

A good thing always has imitations—beware of them.

SHOWING UP THE BOODLERS

The Lexow Committee Begins a Herculean Task at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Nov. 4.—Tacoma has a full-fledged Lexow committee. It is made up of some members of the chamber of commerce committee of fifteen, of which L. W. Roys is chairman, and property owners who belong to the tax payers' league.

Since Monday last the committee has been conducting a rigid investigation into municipal affairs, particularly in reference to matters connected with the city treasury. It is known the committee was back of the movement in the city council which resulted on Monday in the ousting of City Treasurer McCauley and the election of Frederick T. Olds to the office.

Most of the sessions of the committee have been held behind closed doors, and the members refused absolutely to disclose anything whatever regarding what has been accomplished. From what has been learned, however, it is known that the committee will make a report in about ten days, and that it will be a marker.

A prominent member of the committee said to-day that the investigations it is now making are thorough, exhaustive and without fear or favor. Every detail of municipal government is being examined, the work being systematically divided. Every vestige of evidence of criminal transactions is being dug up, and the member said that no guilty person will escape, no matter what his position is. In other words, the committee is looking upon those in office as complete and utter strangers.

If the committee accomplishes nothing else, it is promised that the standard of official and business integrity in Tacoma will be materially raised.

THE COREAN OUTBREAK.

Japan Preparing to Punish Her Subjects Who Took Part.

Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 18.—Per steamship Peru to San Francisco, Nov. 2.—The Japanese government is deeply concerned lest the cause of the Corean outbreak be misrepresented to its disadvantage. There is no doubt that a certain number of Japanese were engaged in the affair. This is admitted, although it was said at first that a few rioters had assumed Japanese dress, either for disguise or to intimidate the palace guards the more easily. The discovery of their real nationality was a painful surprise to the authorities in Tokyo. Immediate measure were taken to ascertain the whole truth, and to hold the offenders to the strictest acountability. One of the principal officers of the department of foreign affairs and the chief procurator of the Yokohama court were ordered to Seoul, with instructions to investigate rigidly and allow none of the guilty persons to escape. Suspicion pointed to a small body of vagabond soshi, who had been leading a wild life in the Corean capital, and who bore the reputation of being braves, ready to be employed in any desperate adventure. Some forty ruffians of this class were sent away from Corea only a month ago by the Japanese authorities, and it now appears that the deportation should have been still more sweeping. The supposition is that the Japanese lately arrested with the fugitive Pak, now in America, were taken into the service of Tai Won Kun, and used by him to execute his scheme of revenge upon the queen. But nothing is definitely proved, and the task of unravelling the mystery will be an extremely difficult one. In order to prevent the departure of other disreputable characters from Corea, the Emperor of Japan, issued, on October 15th, a decree forbidding his subjects, under heavy penalties, to visit the troubled kingdom except by special permission of the government.

The Tai Won Kun has made himself supreme by causing the assassination of the queen, his enemy, but he needed more than this to satisfy his hatred. By threats against the lives of the king and crown prince he compelled the wretched monarch to publicly disgrace his dead wife and reduce her, by special edict, to the grade of a concubine. Subsequently, however, the grief of the crown prince moved the king to confer upon the lifeless and dishonored body a title equivalent to "vice queen." In another decree he promised immunity to the Ming family, to which the queen belonged, and the members of which he had previously outlawed. It is announced that the king of Corea will presently put aside the title he now bears and adopt that of Ke Tei. This is identical with the title of the sovereigns of China and Japan, which is commonly translated emperor.

—Editor J. J. Montgomery, of Marshall, Ill., Democrat, states that for many years he has suffered untold agony from Dyspepsia. At last he began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and by the time he had used six bottles he was as well as ever. Cures others, will cure you.

—When you buy the famous BEAVER chewing tobacco, be sure the word Beaver is on each plug. There are cheap imitations.

—Insist upon your grocer giving you O.Lell & Morris' Jams. *

CUBA'S FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Many American Towns Hold Meetings Sympathizing With the Insurgents.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Dispatches to a local paper indicate that yesterday was a popular day for meetings in sympathy with Cuba. Among other places Bloomington, Kankakee, Ottumwa, Marshalltown, Fort Wayne and Decatur, Ill., held successful demonstrations. The resolutions adopted generally "urge the people of the United States to express themselves upon this subject, so that congress shall know that the American heart beats for the oppressed of all lands," and requests members of congress to do all that they can to promote Cuba's liberty.

Mayor McKenna presided at an enthusiastic meeting in Pittsburg.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Cuban junta in this city has received information that Hubert George Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle, and now in his 25th year, has succeeded in joining the insurgent army, and is now a captain under General Antonio Maceo. Before sailing from this city for Cuba the young Englishman announced that he intended to join the insurgents so as to obtain material for a book upon Spanish methods of warfare.

Colon, Nov. 4.—The Brazilians, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch, are determined to recognize Cuba. In Chili the Democrats especially are using violent language in regard to Spain. A conflict between the Democrats and the Spanish in Chili is imminent.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 4.—The steamer Laranda, though strongly suspected of being a filibuster, was not detained here. The government took no action in her case because she is an American ship. This is the vessel from which it is reported Cespedes and 20 men, with an immense quantity of arms and ammunition, landed near Guantanamo last Sunday. Her captain and other officers deny everything, although several rifles, supposed to be samples of those he carried to Cuba, were found on board.

S. F. & C. For All Points on Puget Sound

"F. S. & C." applied to steamer Rosane means, fast, safe and comfortable. This new steamer leaves Victoria daily at 9 a.m., except Sundays, for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving at Seattle at 4 p.m., connecting with steamer Flyer daily for Tacoma, and Great Northern trains for all points east and south. Returning—Steamer leaves Seattle at 11:30 p.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving at Victoria at 6:30 a.m. Local and through tickets at Great Northern R.R. office, 75 Government street. *

—Lamps, Lamps, Lamps, at away down prices; making room for new goods. Weller Bros. *

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. *Pamphlet free.* Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Cigarette Smokers:

insist upon getting from your dealer the

Creme de la Creme 10cts.

La Fayette Extremely Mild **5cts.**

J. M. FORTIER, Maker, Montreal.

TO RENT.

Labouchere Street.

Two-storey, seven-roomed house; bathroom, pantry, etc. $8.00 per month.

DALBY & CLAXTON, 64 Yates Street.
nov1-1w

5000 Chrysanthemums

Your choice of 40 Varieties, the finest in cultivation. Tens of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, etc. Prices Lowest in British Columbia.

McTAVISH'S NURSERY,
oct. 25-1m. 9 Fort Road.

FOR PAPA.

Needs socks and the little one knows it. They are attractive garments she's holding up, but exactly such as we are carrying in our fall stock of furnishings. Our half hose, like the African race, won't lose their color and are A1 values. Papa can't put his feet into anything better at any price, and who would deny his feet a snug encasement? Say good-bye to summer and supply your wardrobe with the needful selections from our first-class stock at reasonable prices.

T. L. BROWNE & CO.

Gents' and Boys' Outfitters,

82 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

MEETINGS.

B. C. Pioneer Society.

All members are requested to assemble at the Pioneer Hall on Tuesday morning, the 5th inst., at 9 a.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Carlo Rossi.

By Order,
A. GRAHAM, Secretary.
Nov. 2-2t

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a transfer to Robert Anderson, of the license now held by me for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Telegraph Hotel, situate at No. 47 Store street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, 25th October, 1895.
oct25 MRS. P. A. ASTRICO.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Samuel Rickets, are requested to send particulars thereof to Robert Porter or Thomas Shotbolt on or before November 1st, 1895, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to us forthwith.

ROBERT PORTER,
THOMAS SHOTBOLT, Executors.
oct30-td

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a transfer to Robert B. Hamilton, of the license now held by me for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate on 15 Yates street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, 20th October, 1895.
oct26 W. J. PHILLIPS.

Land Registry Act.

Lot 82, Section XI., Kennedy Town, Sooke District.

Whereas the Certificate of Title of Robert Williams to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1865, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of same, notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, October 26th, 1895. 1m

Notice of Assignment.

The Estate of Frederick Landsberg.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Amendment Act, 1894," notice is hereby given that Frederick Landsberg, residing at 37 Herald street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., carrying on business at Government street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, Pawnbroker and Merchant, has by deed dated the 23rd day of October, 1895, granted and assigned all his personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, and all his real estate (except leasehold), unto Gustav Leiser, of Yates street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., and residing at 178 Yates street, in the said city of Victoria, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and proportionately and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Frederick Landsberg. The said deed was executed by the said parties thereto and the trusts thereby created were accepted and undertaken by the said Gustav Leiser on the 23rd day of October, 1895. Creditors of the said Frederick Landsberg are required to send forthwith full particulars of their claims, proved by statutory declaration, to the said trustee, and all persons indebted to the said Frederick Landsberg are required to pay the amounts of their indebtedness to the said trustee forthwith.

After the 25th day of December, 1895, the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the said trustee will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not, at the time of such distribution, have had notice.

Dated the 23rd day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM DUCK,
Room 6, Duck Building, Broad street, Victoria, Solicitor for Gustav Leiser, Trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the above estate will be held at the office of William Duck, on Thursday, the 31st day of October, 1895, at 11 o'clock a.m.

GUSTAV LEISER.

WHY PAY RENT

A Chance To Own Your Own Home.

The lots situated at the junction of Government and Douglas streets, and known as the Heywood Property, are now offered for sale at very low prices and on easy terms.

This is a chance seldom offered to acquire choice residential property at reasonable prices.

Full particulars on application to

Heisterman & Co.,
75 Government Street.

NOTICE.

All claims against the undersigned are to be presented immediately.

J. BOSCOWITZ.
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 2nd, 1895.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT.

Has removed to new offices, corner Broad street and Trounce avenue.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Hall, Homœopathist,

Has removed his office to Norwood, Oak Bay Avenue, where he resides.

Hours the same as usual—2 to 5 p.m., and 7:30 to 9 in the evenings of Tuesdays and Fridays. Sundays and holidays excepted. oct 31-1m

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 103 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 59 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, improved farm near McPherson's Station, 160 acres, 8 acres cleared, 2 roomed house, 2 barns, chicken house and shed, situate on the banks of the Kokshish river. Price reduced to $800, or rent $6 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FRONT BEDROOM to let, $8 per month, 91 Fort Street.

TO LET—Rooms in a most delightful part of the city, for lady and gentleman or single gentlemen. With or without board. Bathroom and every convenience in the house. Address "Junius," care Times Office. Oct. 31-1m.

WANTS.

WANTED AT ONCE—50 men, 25c. an hour, at Beaver Lake Water Works. Walkeley, King & Casey. oct26

WANTED—A general servant girl. Apply 90 Superior street. oct18-tf

WANTED,

Young Men and Women

or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with $60.00 PER MONTH and upwards, according to ability.

REV. T. S. LINSCOTT, Brantford, Can.

WANTED,

SEVERAL MEN

of good character, who can furnish horse and light rig. $75 to $250 a month. Applicants write fully.

THE BRADLEY GARRETSON CO., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $7.

In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

ENTRIES NOW OPEN for Tug-of-War to be held at Colonist Hotel, Beacon Hill. First prize, $60; second, $15; teams to consist of Irish, Scotch, English, American, Canadian, Scandinavian, Firemen, Police; four men to each team. For weights and rules apply to Harry Harris, Colonist Hotel. Entries close November 9th. novl6t

The British Columbia Corporation,

LIMITED,

TEMPLE BUILDING, FORT ST., VICTORIA.

Immediate advances on all kinds of security at low rates of interest. Rents Collected, Estates Managed.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Home For Sale

A beautiful site for a suburban home on Victoria Arm. 20 acres, mostly under cultivation. Price, $4,000.

BEAUMONT BOGGS, 28 Broad Street

DODDS' MAMMOTH COLLECTION

—OF—

BULBS FOR $1.00.

6 Hyacinths,	Mix.	12 Crocus	Mix
6 " Grap	"	9 Chionodoxa,	"
1 Easter Lily,		10 Tulips,	Mix.
1 Lilly	"	3 Oxalis,	"
3 Freesias		3 Iris,	"
3 Sparaxis,	Mix.	3 Narcissus	"
1 Ixia,		3 Anemone,	"

207 FORT ST.

MR. WHITE'S RESIGNATION

The Late Member for Cardwell Has Seriously Disturbed the Ottawa Camp.

As Indication of How Honorable Conservatives Regard the Government

(From our own correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Of the many things that have happened during the past few months to disturb the political situation here nothing has upset the government so much as the resignation of R. S. White, M. P. for Cardwell. Mr. White, as is generally known, is the editor of the Montreal Gazette, the chief Conservative newspaper of the Dominion, for the Toronto Mail and Empire can now scarcely lay claim to be the leading government organ. There has been always a certain amount of independence in the Gazette ever since Mr. White has been its chief editor. On financial questions Mr. White was one of the best authorities in the House of Commons, and on more than one occasion he has been congratulated by Sir Richard Cartwright for the soundness of his views on matters of finance. While the Gazette has been consistently Conservative in its views, still it has had to oppose the government in many of its wildcat schemes. Take for instance the Hudson's Bay railway and the Atlantic & Superior railway. Mr. White opposed both of these shady transactions. Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. T. M. Daly were both very much interested in the Hudson Bay matter, and some of the French-Canadian politicians were anxious to see the other road, which commenced nowhere and ended nowhere, obtain financial assistance from the government. Mr. Foster did come to the aid of the enterprise, and for doing so was roundly taken to task last session by the opposition. C. N. Armstrong, of Baie des Chaleurs notoriety, is the promoter of the Atlantic & Superior road. There were a number of other questions upon which the editor of the Gazette and the members of the ministry did not see eye to eye, and the youthful minister of justice was so angry over the castigation which the Gazette gave him at the time that he resigned from the cabinet, that Sir Hibbert gave orders to cut the newspaper off from the patronage of his department.

As is generally well known Mr. White was promised the position of collector of customs for Montreal two years ago. At the express wish of the party he sat for the last two sessions for his constituency because the government was afraid to open Cardwell. This constituency is thoroughly Tory but Mr. McCarthy got a cinch on it. Mr. Haggart hates Mr. McCarthy and the minister of railways was afraid to open the riding in case the member for East Simcoe would capture it. Mr. White was opposed to sitting in parliament with the promise of a government situation in his pocket. It was a violation of the spirit of the Independence of Parliament Act, but being a good party man and controlling a party newspaper, he did so. It might be said here that he had the support of the English-speaking Liberals as well as the Conservatives in the city of Montreal for the position of collector. Last session was to be the end of the present parliament. But the members of the government quarrelled last session over the school question and an extra one is to be called with the avowed object of passing remedial legislation.

At a meeting of the cabinet on Monday last it was decided to open no more constituencies to give members of the house the positions which they had been promised. There are, as already stated in this correspondence, some 20 or 30 Tory members in the Commons who are waiting for government jobs. Mr. White, who was no office-seeker, was disgusted with being included among this class of men and saw that he had to put an end to it if the government did not. He therefore decided to resign his constituency and devote his time to his newspaper.

The plan he took in doing so was certainly unique in Tory circles. There have been many resignations going around among the Tories, but they have always been placed in the hands of the party and not tendered according to the statute. When A. W. Ross, M. P., resigned he put his resignation in the hands of a Tory member, and when H. J. Macdonald resigned in Winnipeg, Hon. T. M. Daly had his resignation in his possession for many months before it reached Mr. Speaker. Mr. White did not go near any minister or any fellow-member, but forwarded his resignation to Mr. Speaker. It is generally believed that he is thoroughly disgusted with the present men who rule at Ottawa, and there could therefore be no better indication that when the electors come to deal with them their condemnation will be sure and emphatic. Respectable Conservatives like Mr. White will have nothing to do with men of the Bowell-Haggart type.

When the whole circumstances are taken into consideration, and when it is known that Mr. White had one view on the school question while his constituents had another, and that his resignation will permit them electing a man who will vote as their desire, it will be generally felt that the member for Cardwell has done the right thing. But what is to be said of the others who will remain in the house with promises of jobs in their pockets and voting in accordance with the requests of the government, no matter what their constituents may say about it? Mr. White has set them an example which they ought to follow. SLABTOWN.

WEAKNESS OF TITLES.

Labouchere Says The Anglo Saxon is the Prize Snob of the World.

What is there in the Anglo-Saxon nature that makes Anglo-Saxons the prize snobs of the world? Other races have their weaknesses, but this weakness they do not share with us. We sneer at foreign titles, yet in no country are titles so openly sold. We look with lofty disdain at some Italian or German Count, whose ancestors have been Courts for unnumbered generations. Yet we grovel before any loanmonger or brewer who has bought a peerage, as though he were little less than an archangel. The latest development of this craze has been the eagerness which towns are showing to secure a nobleman for their mayor. I always felt a contempt for the London county council, since it elected a peer for its chairman, entirely unconnected with the metropolis, and utterly unversed in municipal matters. This was the work of men calling themselves Radicals. And now various towns are grovelling at the feet of some peer resident in its neighborhood, and imploring his lordship to do it the honor of allowing himself to be nominated its mayor. Why? Simply and solely because he is a lord, for were he a neighboring Jones it would occur to no one to press the post upon him. Municipalities ought to consist of men, not only townsmen, but men who have shown themselves useful townsmen, and if one man more than another ought to be a permanent resident of a town it is its mayor. In Italy, during the middle ages, a town used to invite some baron to be its patron. This was because he was a man of war, and commanded men of war and therefore could defend the burghers against their enemies. But barons are not needed in England to defend towns against hostile raids, and to select a nobleman as a decorative chief magistrate of a town is the very climax of rampant snobbery.—The London Times.

HORSES IN ENGLAND.

Canadians in London Bring Some Satisfactory Prices.

At the repository, in Islington, last week, 76 fine upstanding Canadian horses were offered. Excellent prices were obtained. For one, a six year old bright bay, with black points, and standing 16 hands, 32 guineas was paid, the best price of the day. Some goodlooking chestnuts and greys fetched between 24 guineas and 28 guineas each. A very good looking 16 hands dun gelding, only four years old, went cheaply at 15 guineas.

A large number of well known buyers from all parts of the country were present on Saturday last at Aldridge's, St. Martin's lane, when 110 Canadian horses were offered with others. Canada was represented in the person of Sir Charles Tupper, the high commissioner, and Mr. Hunting, the veterinary authority who has taken so prominent a part in the Canadian cattle question, was also present. The horses were generally spoken of as an exceptionally powerful and well formed lot, and many of them were handsome. A brown mare went for 27 guineas, and 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 (several times), and 47 guineas were obtained for other animals. The last price was paid for a handsome bay gelding. The trotters were recommended by the assurance that they had all trotted one mile in 2.20 to 3 min., and aroused much attention among the best known supporters of trotting in the metropolis. Jessie Wilkes, the big bay, with a record of 2.20, said to be the best horse in Canada, and others, were put through their facings and were much thought of; but the owner would not think of selling the best of them at such figures as 100, 150, 180, 70, 60, 140, 70 and 57 guineas. Mr. Wilkinson stated that every one of the draught and carriage horses had been sold, and that he had retained only eight of the best trotters, which he will show against anything in this country for speed as soon as they have settled down and become a little acclimatized.

Mr. Henry Ward's establishment in the Edgware road was crowded on Tuesday, when a large catalogue included 70 Canadian horses. They were imported by Mr. Henry Turner, of Camberwell, and were a splendid lot of animals, although some had felt the effect of the rough passage across the Atlantic, which lasted about four days longer than anticipated. The first few lots went somewhat cheaply, but good money was forthcoming for any of the best goods. A splendid black gelding was sold for 40 guineas, and a grey gelding at 42 guineas, a large number realizing from 30 guineas upwards, while amongst those offered was Pointer's Hal, a bay gelding foaled in 1891, and standing 15.3 with a good pedigree and an excellent pacing record, which was run up to 57 guineas before the hammer fell, and looked dirt cheap at that money.—Canadian Gazette.

—Try a ten cent package of TONKA smoking mixture. It is absolutely pure and cool. Pips sifter enclosed.

FUEL.

Best Anti-Combine Coal

FROM SEATTLE.

—AT—

$6 PER TON, DELIVERED.

CORDWOOD $3.25 PER CORD

For sale at

J. E. PAINTER'S,

25 Comorant Street.

FUEL.

WE ARE STILL IN THE MARKET with best quality coal and wood, at current rates; full measure and weight guaranteed; give us a call. Central Coal and Wood Yard, Trounce avenue. Tel. 65. oc30-3t.

Good Dry Cordwood $3.00,

Delivered—Cash.

HARMAN & DICKINSON,

30 Broad Street.

CORDWOOD.

THE SAANICH WOOD YARD

Office: JOHNS BROS., 259 Douglas St.

No. 1 Cord Wood .. .. .. $3.00.
Cut and split and put in shed, 24.00
Bark, per cord 44.00

Telephone 453. oc29-1m

ALL QUIET IN HONOLULU.

Insurgent Natives Think Cleveland Is Still Aiding the Queen.

Honolulu, Oct. 26.—Per steamer Australia to San Francisco Nov. 2.—Francis M. Hatch, minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed minister to Washington, D. C., in place of W. R. Castle, who recently accepted the office temporarily. Mr. Hatch will not leave for Washington until the latter part of November. His successor will probably be Henry E. Cooper, a circuit court judge. Mr Hatch's stay in Washington will be indefinite, and his special mission is to seek the closer political union of the United States and the republic of Hawaii.

A number of meetings have been held recently by Japanese merchants. Speeches were made denouncing the government for alleged discrimination. The Japanese are nervous and restless, and show a disposition to make themselves a factor in national matters. They count upon the support of their government, but it is pretty well understood by the government men that the government of Japan does not care about making these islands a Japanese colony.

There continue to be many wild rumors of filibustering expeditions from the Pacific coast. The government takes no stock in them because it cannot see how it can be made profitable for any one to invest any money in such undertakings. The natives continue to hear these rumors of outside interference and believe them, as do some of the ignorant whites. In spite of the harmonious relations existing between the government and Minister Willis, and the undisputed fact that the Washington government will not tolerate the sailing of filibusters out of the ports on the Pacific coast, the natives still continue to believe that any hostile movement from the coast will be at the instance of the federal government.

The United States steamer Olympia left for the China station on the 23rd.

There have been no new cases of cholera since the last advices. The disease is believed to be stamped out.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

Some Reading that Will Prove Interesting to Young Mothers—How to Guard Against the Disease.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children are subject to take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which will be easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists. Langley & C., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CROMWELL'S FAMILY.

The Remains of the Protector's Mother Were Treated With Indignity.

It reads like one of "life's little ironies" that Oliver's wife and eldest daughter should actually take a journey to Hampton Court to be presented to his majesty the king. Tradition declares that later on, when the shadow of a death such as had befallen no other English monarch, loomed darkly over that same king Elizabeth pleaded for his life. It may very well have been so. The protector's wife and mother would willingly have had fewer honors and more security. The latter, whom he had brought up to Whitehall to be near him, was wont to exclaim at every gun she heard fired, "My son is dead!"

It was in that son's arms that the venerable dame expired at the age of 94, desiring him to bury her in some quiet cemetery and by no means in Westminster abbey; but Oliver would have it otherwise, and to that royal sepulchre the remains of Elizabeth were borne, with all the pomp that befitted the obsequies of a queen. Alas! poor woman, she was not permitted to rest in peace. With the restoration came a royal mandate for the casting forth of certain bodies whose unauthorized dust might not mingle with that of England's greatest. Twenty-one corpses were exhumed and thrown into a pit. The mother of Oliver Cromwell does indeed sleep beneath the shadow of historic Westminster, but it is in a dishonored grave.—Good Words.

—One always feels more satisfied in making a selection from a "large assortment," especially when that assortment comprises the "latest goods." Such an assortment can be seen at Weller Bros.

Exposure to cold damp winds, may result in pneumonia unless the system is kept invigorated with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

When Chicago politicians decide to help a friend they have him indicted and then run him for alderman.

FUEL.

Coal $6.00.

Reduction in the price of the old, reliable, genuine,

Wellington Coal . . . .

Until further notice we will sell best double screened Wellington Coal at $6 per ton, delivered in the city.

RATTRAY & HALL,

Sole Agents for R. Dunsmuir & Sons.

RISE AND FALL OF A GOD.

Lived in a Cave and Was Pulled Out by the Arm—Disaster Indeed.

The Revue des Missions Contemporaines, a Swiss magazine, tells a strange story of a new god eagerly worshipped at Date, on the British Gold Coast. Date is one of the stations of the Basel mission. The town contains 6000 inhabitants, of whom nearly one-fourth are Christians. A number of years ago a god took up his abode in a cave near Date. A kid was given to him every few days, and he was consulted as a wise oracle. All that the worshippers have ever seen was an arm stretched out of the cave to seize the proffered kid. One day some of those who came to present the usual sacrifice resolved to see more of the god. When the arm appeared they seized it, and dragged out of the cave a man, a wretched-looking outcast, his nose eaten away by ulcers, his body covered with sores. The men who had dragged him out were terrified and fled to the town. No one understood that they had been deceived. The monster was a god, the mightier because so hideous. And they came out to the cave to appease him. Full of wrath at the affront put on him, "the god" commanded his devotees to destroy their crops and their provisions, promising them to take them back into favor and save them from hunger. The infatuated people did as he commanded; but he then disappeared and left them to suffer a terrible famine.

The god betook himself to a town not far off—Krakya, in German territory. To the people of Krakya he told his tale—of divine wisdom and power, of indignity and of revenge. They believed him, assigned him a cave as a dwelling, and became his worshippers—they and the inhabitants of a wide district round the town. The heathens of Date, learning what had become of their missing god, earnestly sought by sacrifices and enchantments to bring him back. At last, by the instruction of a girl, instigated by the heathen priests, a human sacrifice, a slave bought at a distant market, was offered up to propitiate the offended god. The slave was strangled, then set upright in a trench, earth heaped around him, and an altar thus constructed.

But still the god did not return. The horrid murder leaked out. It came to the ears of the British governor, who had the altar demolished and the body exposed, and then the priests concerned in the sacrifice executed. The Christians in the town, who had meanwhile been suffering a good deal of persecution at the hands of their heathen neighbors, breathed freely once more, and the cult of the god Konkom (as the miserable man had called himself) was abolished in Date. This was in 1887; but up to a few months ago the god was still worshipped in Krakya, and his priest possessed great power. Some crime of which he had been guilty—probably some arrogant deed of revenge—brought him within the reach of the German law. Early in the present year he was seized by a company of German soldiers, tried and shot. The worship of Konkom will not survive this catastrophe.

Funny stories are told about the superstitions of the crack bicyclists. John S. Johnson always wears a snake skin cap, which, by the way, is pretty seedy looking now, for he has used it since he commenced racing—when he competes in races of importance, Arthur A. Zimmerman carries a pair of old shoes with him in his trunk. He seldom wears them and keeps them simply to put on when he has entered an important race. The latest story is to the effect that Starbuck, the French professional, who rode here last may in the professional meet, carries a quarter of a dollar fastened to the handle bar, just to remind him that he "is after the coin." Pat O'Connor, the genial Irishman, who travels with Johnson and Tom Eck, says that if you want to ride a good race, you want to have a good sleep just before the event. Pat always takes a nap where it is possible.

—The steamer Wellington left Spratt's wharf this afternoon in charge of Pilot Thompson. She was towed to the marine slip by the tugs Lorne and Constance.

—Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

—See our "Big Ad." and then see "The Goods" as advertised. Weller Bros.

FUEL.

COAL

Best Double-Screened

New Wellington Coal . . .

$6.00 Per Ton

Buy early and Avoid the rush.

Spratt & Macaulay

SOLE AGENTS.

A PLUGGED DOLLAR

Is as big around as a good dollar, but it won't pass. Same way with a Plugged Suit. Poor trimmings, poor workmanship, and antiquated styles give the suit and its wearer away every time and won't pass with well dressed gentlemen.

We don't make any of that kind here.

WE DO make proper Clothing at Popular Prices.

Our aim has always been—not to turn out cheap, sloppy garments blown together by unskilled labor—but to honestly build up the Best Garments in British Columbia for the least money. Nuff sed.

JOHN McCALLUM,

THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Next to Times Building, 28 1-2 Broad St.

Every suit I make is a good advertisement for me. I cannot describe stock and prices in this space; come and see me about that suit, and while here you can get a price on an overcoat.

J. W. CREIGHTON,

The Reliable Tailor. 86 Government Street.

EDITORS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS TESTIFY.

Men and Women in all Walks of Life Tell of the Remarkable Cures Wrought by South American Nervine Tonic.

SIX DOSES WILL CONVINCE THE MOST INCREDULOUS.

EDITOR COLWELL, OF PARIS, ONT., REVIEW.

Newspaper editors are almost as sceptical as the average physician on the subject of new remedies for sick people. Nothing short of a series of most remarkable and well authenticated cures will incline either an editor or a doctor to seriously consider the merits honestly claimed for a medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials of wonderful recoveries wrought with the Great South American Nervine Tonic were received from men and women all over the country before physicians began to prescribe this great remedy in chronic cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous prostration, sick headache, and as a tonic for building up systems sapped of vitality through protracted spells of sickness.

During his experience of nearly a quarter of a century as a newspaper publisher in Paris, Ont., Editor Colwell, of The Paris Review, has published hundreds of columns of paid medicine advertisements, and, no doubt, printed many a gracefully-worded puff for his patrons as a matter of business, but in only a single instance, and that one warranted by his own personal experience, has he given a testimonial over his own signature. No other remedy ever offered the public has proved such a marvellous revelation to the most sceptical as the South American Nervine Tonic. It has never failed in its purpose, and it has cured when doctors and other medicines were tried in vain.

"I was prostrated with a particularly severe attack of 'La Grippe,'" says Mr. Colwell, "and could find no relief from the intense pains and distress of the malady. I suffered day and night. The doctors did not help me, and I tried a number of medicines, but without relief. About this time I was advised to try the South American Nervine Tonic. Its effects were instantaneous. The first dose I took relieved me. I improved rapidly and grew stronger every day. Your Nervine Tonic cured me in a single week."

The South American Nervine Tonic rebuilds the life forces by its direct action on the nerves and the nerve centres, and it is this notable feature which distinguishes it from every other remedy in existence. The most eminent medical authorities now concede that fully two-thirds of all the physical ailments of humanity arise from exhaustion of the nerve forces. The South American Nervine Tonic acting direct upon the nerve centres and nerve tissues instantaneously supplies them with the true nourishment required, and that is why its invigorating effects upon the whole system are always felt immediately. For all nervous diseases, for general debility arising from enfeebled vitality, and for stomach troubles of every variety no other remedy can possibly take its place.

FOR SALE BY

Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co

NOVEMBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

LAW AND LIFE.

Durrant and Holmes have been found guilty by the juries of the crimes charged against them, and therefore stand convicted as among the worst miscreants known to the criminal records. In regard to the character of their offences their status is pretty nearly equal; it would be hard to award either one of them pre-eminence. The unfortunate part of the matter is that their detection and punishment are not likely to prove as efficient deterrents as they should be. Lecherous beasts will follow the example of Durrant, while cold-blooded fiends will emulate Holmes in the sacrifice of life for greed of gain. Ther are only too many devils in human guise of these two types whom noth'ng but the terrors of the law can restrain. The thinking people among our neighbors must regret that the treatment of such cases in the greater part of their country does not allow of the terrors of the law being properly utilized. There is too great a disposition on the part of the public to post the murderer on trial as a martyr and a hero. Mandlin sentimentality beslobbers him while in the hands of justice, and a ring fence of quibble and technicalities is too generously afforded him as a defense. Then the newspapers are allowed to try his case prematurely, convicting him or acquitting him at their own sweet will. The verdict of the jury at times has the appearance of a mere formality, registering the decree pronounced by the press. To any person accustomed to the order and dignity and fairness of criminal prosecutions in Canada and Britain the methods which prevail among our neighbors seem the reverse of edifying. Therein, as many of them are well aware, lies a great cause of many of the barbarous lynchings which the sensible portion of the community deplores. The law should seek no man's life vindictively, but manifestly if it is to be respected its decrees should be formulated with dignity and impartiality and enforced with the utmost strictness.

Some days ago a public meeting was held at Leamington, England, for the purpose of presenting an illuminated album to the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, "for his refutation of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly's cryptogram in Shakespeare." The subscribers to the presentation, it appears, include Sir Henry Irving, Sir Theodore Martin, Sir Augustus Harris, Sir Arthur Hodgson, Mr. Beerbohm Tree and other distinguished gentlemen. The chair was taken by Viscount Peel, who, in the course of his address gave some interesting facts in regard to the Shakespeare-Bacon "fake." He said: "The extraordinary idea that Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's works was an error which had been seduloussly promulgated and artificially maintained, and one for tracking which, in all its labyrinthine details, Dr. Nicholson deserved the highest credit. This Baconian-Shakespeare controversy had assumed very considerable proportions. The proportions in which the various countries had subscribed to the controversy were curious. America headed the list with 181 works, England contributed 60, Australia 10, Scotland 4, Canada 3, Germany 2, France 2, Italy, Holland, Ireland, and India 1 each. The first person who raised the question of the genuineness of Shakespeare's plays was Mr. Hart, about the year 1848. Among our own statesmen, he was told, two at least had been bitten by the idea that there was something in the notion that Bacon had a large share in writing the works of Shakespeare; but, happily, these were isolated cases, and he was not aware that these great statesmen—for they were great statesmen—ever published anything on the question." The fact that so many people can be imposed upon by so gross a fraud tempts one to accept Carlyle's dictum that men are "mostly fools."

The Toronto Mail and Empire has an article on British Columbia's mining industry, in which some pecular twists are given to the history of that industry. One of the most eccentric is this: "The first striking outward sign of its existence was an agitation for the obtaining of a bounty on silver-lead bullion, the product of native ores smelted within the country. The bounty was granted in the last session of parliament, and the work of building smelters was at once begun." Miners of British Columbia will be rather surprised to learn that the world practically knew nothing of their industry until the bonus idea was advanced.

The council of the Montreal Board of Trade, most of whose members are Conservatives, have given the following interesting testimonial: "The action of the government in delaying the appointment of collector of customs for nearly three years indicates indifference to the welfare of Montreal, and a lack of regard for the representations made by this board and commercial community generally that is most regrettable."

THE CASE OF THE SHELBY

The First of the Seized Sealers Comes Before the Vice-Admiralty Court.

Evidences for Both Sides Heard, and the Case Taken Under Advisement.

The trial of the Queen v. the ship Shelby was commenced this morning before Chief Justice Davie. The court room held many interested in sealing and also several British and American navy officers.

Mr. Pooley opened for the crown and read the pleadings. The claim alleges that the Shelby was seized on the 11th of May last in latitude 52 degrees, 52 minutes 10 seconds north, and longitude 134 degrees, 10 minutes 58 seconds west, being a point within the prohibited waters of the Pacific ocean as defined by the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894, fully manned and equipped for sealing and then engaged in sealing. The Shelby was sent to Victoria and the seals sold for $890.

Lieut. Hall, of the United States cutter Corwin, was the first witness. On the 11th of May he boarded the Shelby, which was then sixty miles west of the centre of the Queen Charlotte group. He made search of the vessel and found arms, ammunition and some seal skins on board. He was placed on board to take her to Sitka, 260 miles away. The wind on the 6th of May and between that time and the 13th of May was mostly from the north. The prevailing wind in those waters at that time of the year is westward, and favorable to the Shelby coming to Victoria. The guns on the Shelby were strapped up to beams in brackets.

On cross-examination he said he had not been to the North Pacific before, and his knowledge of the winds was gleaned from data.

The official and ships' logs and a chart of the currents were put in by the prosecution.

Benjamin Laurenson, gunner of the Corwin, was one of the party that boarded the Shelby. He examined some skins, which were bloody and looked white and fresh.

Commander Moggridge of the Royal Arthur picked out on the chart the position of the Shelby on the 30th of April and also the position on the 11th of May, the two positions being about 400 miles apart. According to the Shelby's log no distances were given; it did give the direction from which the wind was blowing, but not the force of it. The ship's proper course was E.S.E. magnetic, but the entry in the course column of the log showed that that course was not taken on the 2nd, 3rd and 5th days of May.

Captain Munger of the Corwin gave practically the same evidence as Lieut. Hall. To Mr. Helmcken he said the schooner when boarded was in her proper course.

This closed the case for the crown, and Mr. Helmcken in opening for the defense said the whole question was whether or not a vessel on her way home after the conclusion of her sealing operations is liable to seizure. He would show, as has been held good in this court under the North Pacific Sealing Act—vide "Ainoka," 4 Exch. Reports (Canadian)—that a ship merely in the zone is not offending against the act if she can account for it. When a ship is found in prohibited waters the onus is on her of proving that she was there by no fault of her owner, and in this case the defense will prove that.

The first witness for the defence was August Rutten, mate of the Shelby at the time she was seized. They stopped sealing operations on the 30th of April, and after that time no seal hunting whatever was done and no boats were lowered. After that they had very light winds and he accounted for their getting out of the proper course by saying that the navigating instruments were bad. To Mr. Pooley the witness admitted that the compass was about three or four points out, but from it almost the exact course could be made out. By the log their course on the 3rd of May was N.N.W., a direction exactly opposite to that for Victoria. He said the log must be a mistake. He said that on the 30th of April they took five seals, but after that date no more were seen, nor did he hear of any being reported. The Chief Justice put some questions about the compass, and remarked that it was much the same as a man having a watch half an hour fast. If he knew how much too fast it was he could tell the exact time, and so with the compass.

Denny Florida, a hunter on the Shelby, testified that there was no hunting after the 30th of April.

Cook Schone recollected the date as the 30th of April when they stopped sealing. On cross-examination this witness had good reasons for all his answers, and proved a valuable witness for the defence.

Mr. Helmcken then announced that the captain of the Shelby had gone hallibut hunting, and he would have to close the case without calling him. His Lordship asked some questions as to how long it was since he had gone away, intimating that his evidence should be given, as the mate's answers had been so unsatisfactory. His answer as to the compass being out of order being the reason of the course taken was manifestly untrue.

Mr. Helmcken argued that he had made out his case, and after commenting on the evidence he asked that the case be dismissed.

Mr. Pooley followed and held that from several incidents that happened the only conclusion to be arrived at was that the schooner was an offender against the act.

His Lordship said he would look into the authorities cited, and took the case under advisement.

Next Monday was set for the trial of the E. B. Marvin and the Beatrice, as the crown witnesses are not all here at present, and later in the week the Chief Justice goes to the Mainland to take the assizes.

—The steamer Rainbow left this morning for Union wharf to load coal.

Genuine Brussels Carpet
80c. Per Yard.
Think of it! And that's only a sample of the bargains that wise ones are capturing at the GREAT MORTGAGE SALE now in full swing at our stores.
The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co. Ltd.
W. E. McCORMICK, Manager.

R. P. RITHET & CO.,
LIMITED.,
Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.,
Wholesale Merchants, Shipping & Insurance Agents.
Proprietors Victoria Wharf, Outer Harbor,
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AGENTS FOR
Victoria Canning Co. of British Columbia, Fraser River, Skeena River and River's Inlet Canneries.
Skeena River Packing Co., Skeena River.
Lowe Inlet Packing Company, Lowe Inlet.
Giant Powder Co., Con. (Works, Cadboro Bay).
Pacific Coast Steamship Co., San Francisco.
Puget Sound Tug Boat Co., Port Townsend.
Queen Insurance Co., of America, (Fire).
Lancashire Insurance Co.
English and American Marine Insurance Companies.
Wells, Fargo & Company.
Lloyd's Agency. Hawaiian Consulate.

Pneumonia
Isn't a very pleasant thing to think about even, but to avoid it altogether it is necessary that your feet should be warm and dry. A pair of OUR CORK SOLED SHOES will keep them so. If you prefer Rubbers we have them too, from the Sandal to the Gum Boot reaching to the hip. Leggings and Spats of the latest designs and shades.
A. B. Erskine,
Corner Government and Johson Sts.

Brief Locals.

—After the services at St. John's church last night there was an organ recital.

—It is semi-officially announced that the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen will give a ball at Government House on Wednesday the 13th instant.

—The examiners at the recent final examination in law have reported all the candidates successful. Their names are Dennis Murphy and A. W. V. Innes of Victoria, and J. P. McLeod, of New Westminster.

—The United States cruiser Philadelphia will remain in Esquimalt harbor until Saturday, giving the officers an opportunity of attending the ball on Thursday evening. The ship was yesterday and to-day thrown open to the public, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect her.

—The Walla Walla, which leaves for San Francisco to-night, will have the following cabin passengers from Victoria on board: E. E. Green, wife and two children, A. A. Jones, Mrs. W. Green, Mrs. Mary River, James Bowden, M. H. Lynch, J. W. Harris, Miss E. Hill, Mrs. Humphreys, J. L. McBair, D. O. Day, Mrs. L. Stewart, Mrs. F. Reade, Charles H. Ingham, Mrs. E. Fewings and Miss Green.

—The performance of the operetta, "The Tyrolean Queen" is being looked forward to with a great deal of pleasurable anticipation, not merely by the forty graceful little ones who will be the actual performers, but by a host of grown-up people. Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen has addressed a very gracious letter of encouragement to the directors of the operetta and promised that the vice-regal party will be present at the performance, which takes place on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Nothing has been left undone in the perfecting of the arrangements, and present indications are that the event will be a most pleasant surprise. The costumes, which have been made especially for the occasion, are delicious creations, while the scenery is all that could be desired. There will be a dress rehearsal to-morrow to give the finishing touches to the production.

—Violet Gibson has commenced an action for divorce in the Seattle courts against James Gibson, a resident of British Columbia. Violet Gibson and James Gibson were married at Tacoma on June 17, 1893, and lived together until May 1, 1894, when, according to Mrs. Gibson's story, her husband deserted her and went to British Columbia to live. Mrs. Gibson thinks her "better half" is able to support her, but has never done so, especially since May 1, 1894. After Gibson reached British Columbia he wrote abusive letters, according to the story, and accused Mrs. Gibson of being lazy and worthless, and demanded that she send him money and clothes. Mr. Gibson thought it was his wife's duty to do these things, or at least he said it was, and it made no difference that Mrs. Gibson was in poor health and unable even to support herself. Mrs. Gibson says her husband has 100 acres of land in British Columbia worth $1000, personal property worth $700 and one lot in the Seattle Homestead Association worth $200. The court is asked to grant proper alimony and possession of the Seattle property and an absolute divorce.

GROCERIES
Armour's 4Ser Ham, 18c per lb.
Sinclair's Ket le Lard, 15c per lb.
For Sale By
R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort Street.

General Steamship Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points
FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line, Mongolian	Nov. 16
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Nov. 16
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	Nov. 13
Beaver Line, Ontario	Nov. 20

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Etruria	Nov. 16
Cunard Line, Campania	Nov. 23
American Line, St. Louis	Nov. 16
American Line, New York	Nov. 23
White Star Line, Majestic	Nov. 13
White Star Line, Germanic	Nov. 20
Red Star Line, Southwark	Nov. 13
Red Star Line, Friesland	Nov. 20
North Ger. Lloyd, Spree	Nov. 12
North Ger. Lloyd, Werra	Nov. 16
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Nov. 16
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Nov. 20
Allan State Line, California	Nov. 23

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second Cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage $16.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from 5 to $10.00 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.
For sailing list, steamer accommodation, and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

We have the finest line of

Waterproof Boots
For fall and winter wear ever imported to the Province.
GOLF BOOTS, in best makes. We keep the best footgear in the City.
J. H. BAKER, 63 Government Street.

NOLTE'S PATENT
Glasses Accurately Adjusted
F. W. Nolte & Co
The Only Opticians
37 Fort Street.

Raw Winds, Fog and Rain
Are after us at this season of the year, and we need to pay especial care to our health at this time.
The Best Safeguard
Is one of our
Fine Heating Stoves.
We have a large line of the best. All shapes, styles and prices.
PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson Street.

C. H. BOWES,
Prescription and Family Chemist,
100 Government Street,
Near cor. Yates St.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Coal boils at Cheapside.

—Christy's & Stetson's celebrated hats, Gilmore & McCandless.

—Carpets can be beaten by Weiler Bros.' process whether it rains or not.

—The Arion club concert will be held on Tuesday, the 12th inst., instead of the 13th.

—Skin rugs in white, gray, amber, dark brown, and black; there rugs have been well selected. Weiler Bros. *

—New line of pocket cutlery just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. Shaving outfits a specialty, guaranteed.*

—Classic and education books; Macmillan's publications. Catalogues and special quotations. Johnston's, Douglas street. *

—Dr. A. F. Berryhill, by a throw of 47, won the sloop, Winnifred at the raffle held at Jamieson's book store on Saturday evening.

—Weiler Bros. can supply you with almost any style of wall paper. Competent work done in this line, and in any line in which we deal. *

—A concert and dance, under the auspices of Court Robin Hood A. O. F., will be held in Semple's Hall, Victoria West, on Tuesday evening.

—The Umatilla arrived from San Francisco yesterday with a full cargo of freight and a large list of passengers. The Umatilla leaves again this evening.

—Dixi H. Ross has received word of his father's death, Hon. A. B. Ross, of Cambridge, Pa. The deceased's life was a long and useful one; he was 85 years of age at the time of his death.

—The quarterly meeting of the directors of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia will be held at the City Hall, New Westminster, on Friday, November 22nd, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

—John Farrell, one of the boys locked up for some time as a necessary witness in the case of his brother, who is charged with shooting and wounding a woman, was arrested this afternoon by officer Abel and booked for drunkenness.

—This evening at 8 o'clock a social will be held in the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, over Shotbolt's drug store, Johnson street. An attractive programme has been arranged. Refreshments will be served.

—Secretary Elworthy, of the board of trade, has mailed copies of the annual report to each member of the board. Any member or citizen wishing to obtain extra copies can do so upon application. It is thought that the reports are more likely to be read if sent by private parties.

—Mrs. Sarah Harris, of San Francisco, spoke last evening to a crowded audience at the Theosophical Hall on "Heaven and Hell." Great interest was manifested, and at the close questions were replied to. On Tuesday evening an informal reception will be held at 8 o'clock, and Mrs. Harris will leave for the Sound on Wednesday.

—The charges against Supt. Hutchinson, of the electric light department, will probably be discussed at this evening's meeting of the council. Ald. Bragg has addressed a communication to the council dealing with the matter. Mr. Hutchinson has until Thursday to reply to the charges made against him at the private meeting held last week.

—There has been a marked increase in the interest taken in the public library. During October 1035 books were taken out by gentlemen and 867 by ladies, making a total of 1902 volumes. The highest number taken out in one day was 129. Fifty-nine new members have been enrolled during the month. A number of new volumes have been added to the library.

—The Rose Coghlan-L. R. Stockwell company open their engagement at the Victoria theatre this evening in A. W. Pinero's celebrated four-act comedy "The Magistrate." Miss Coghlan and Mr. Stockwell have both reached a very high plane in their profession, the former having the reputation of being one of the best actresses on the stage. Mr. Stockwell is well-known in Victoria, having been a frequent visitor in the eighties. Since then he rapidly advanced in public estimation and has been continuously engaged of late years in leading roles in eastern productions. Mr. Edwin Hayes, who is leading man, was at one time with Ward and James, and was also two seasons with Robert Downing. Miss Margaret Caven is an emotional actress of acknowledged ability, and, with Miss Emily Lytton is a great favorite in the east. To-morrow evening "Peg Woffington," by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, will be presented.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—Corporation workmen have commenced re-grading Government street, north of Johnson street.

—The N. P. R. steamship Hankow was late in leaving Yokohama, and will not be here until the 9th. She was due on Saturday.

—One of the fire alarm key boxes in James Bay district was torn down by boys yesterday. The police are on the lookout for the culprits, who, if caught, will be severely punished.

—Five drunks were lined up in the dock at the city police court this morning. Those who had never been there before were convicted and discharged, while the old offenders paid the usual fines.

—The tug Vancouver came into Soratt's wharf on Saturday evening with a scow load of coal from the New Wellington mine. The tug Carter brought to the same wharf a scow load of wood from Fowl Bay.

—Charles Ramos, of the Slough Creek Mining Company, has added to the board of trade collection of minerals some spherical sulphurates, obtained in Cariboo. The collection is now well worth inspection.

—Local Orangemen will celebrate the anniversary of the gunpowder plot with a grand ball to-morrow night at the Assembly Hall. A large number of tickets have been sold and a big crowd is anticipated. The hall is nicely decorated for the occasion.

—Capt. D. B. Jackson, manager of the Northwestern Steamship Company, owners of the Rosalie, in an interview said he had no intention of meeting the Schome's cut, that he thought the Rosalie, in the coming rough weather, as good as the Kingston. The steamers running between Seattle and Tacoma are having a lively fight, passengers being carried for 25 cents between those ports.

—A few evenings ago Samuel Henderson, in the fullness of his heart, allowed Patrick Ryan and two other men to sleep in his cabin. When Henderson returned the next morning the two men were there but Ryan had gone, as also had a hat and other articles of clothing. The hat was found in Ryan's possession, in fact he was wearing it, but the other goods could not be found. In police court this morning Ryan was charged with stealing, the case being adjourned until to-morrow.

—Michael Daly was fined $12 or in default one month in jail with hard labor, for assaulting an Indian, in the police court this morning. He was also booked for drunkenness, but the charge was withdrawn. John Roberts, charged with assaulting a man named Hill, got off more easily. It was shown that Hill had been hanging around Roberts' cabin, knocking at the window and threatening to break in the door. In the words of Roberts, he just stepped out and plugged him. The case was dismissed.

—The subject of creameries is attracting much attention. There seems no doubt that a creamery of about 250 pounds of butter capacity per day will be erected in South Victoria district. There will be a meeting at the school house near Sluggett's on the West Saanich road on Tuesday evening, 5th inst.; at Colquitz Hall, Carey Road, Thursday evening, 7th inst.; at North Saanich on Tuesday evening, 12th inst., and at Cedar Hill on Thursday evening, 14th inst. A special train will be run to North Saanich.

—Jame Johnson, for forty years a resident of Victoria, died this morning at his residence on Simcoe street. Deceased was an employe of the Hudson Bay Company, and left England to continue in their service on the shores of the Pacific, which were not so easy to reach in those days as they are now. The party of which he was a member landed in 1850 at Fort York on the Hudson bay. After serving there for a few years Mr. Johnson was ordered to Victoria, and, crossing the continent, arrived here in 1855. For some years past he has been an invalid, suffering from paralysis. He was a native of the Orkney Islands, aged 63 years. A widow and five grown up children survive him. The funeral will take place on Thursday at 2.30.

—Yesterday being the anniversary of the R. E. Church, special services were held. The congregations were large both morning and evening. The Rev. Dr. Wilson preached in the morning, touching on the reformation and the tendency of the present day for rituals. An interesting service of song was given in the evening. The choir rendered two anthems in a most effective and creditable manner, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" was sung by Miss Devereux in her best style. The duet "Twilight" was charmingly rendered by Miss Mouat and Mrs. Helmcken, and Miss Eva Bradley's solo, "Entreat Me Not," from Gaul's cantata "Ruth and Naomi," was a most interesting feature. She sang with great taste and expression. Mr. W. R. Higgins' fine voice was heard to great advantage in his solo. The organist of the church, Mr. Bradley, gave a selection of organ pieces which were rendered in a refined and masterly style. The collections for the day amounted to over $300.

—The police officers who were on the C. P. N. wharf at the time the steamer Maude left for the west coast on the trip before the present one have made reports to Chief Sheppard, in answer to the insinuations regarding their action in seizing some whiskey. Amongst the Indians' baggage on the wharf they found a demijohn and three bottles of whiskey. The Indian who owned it said a white man had come alongside his schooner and sold it to him. He did not know who the white man was. The police took the whiskey to the police station, where it was subsequently destroyed. At the solicitation of Rev. Stone, Captain Roberts and other gentlemen the officers did not arrest the Indian, it being explained that he had already paid his fare, and as he could not identify the supplier no good could be done by arresting him. As to the insinuation that he was not arrested because he had no money to pay his fine, that is not at all likely to be true. He had just returned from a sealing cruise, and both he and his tillicums were well provided with cash.

POLICE HAVE PLEASED THEM

American Alaska Miners Appreciate Protection Which Their Own Government Refused.

The Season Was Not Very Successful, and Poor Men Are Warned Away.

Port Townsend, Nov. 4.—A party of miners from the head waters of the Yukon river have arrived and report that the Canadian government is establishing well equipped fortifications commanding bluffs overlooking strategic points of Forty Mile Creek and elsewhere along the supposed international boundary line. A large party of the Canadian military police are busily engaged exploring the country for mountain passes both in Alaska and Canadian territory.

The loop of Forty Mile Creek runs into British territory, and to reach the most valuable mines it is necessary for American miners to go through small portions of the foreign territory. The river is narrow and the police have erected on the overtowering cliffs fortresses which completely guard travel on the river. At several other points breastworks of stone have also been erected. On the whole the action of the police indicates preparations being made to accommodate large squads of militia at various points along the boundary, particularly in the vicinity of the placer mines.

However, the police are very kind towards the American miners, rendering them every assistance possible, and in many other ways bestowing small favors. In the entire area of the country in British territory, small detachments, attired in citizens' clothes, have visited the important mining camps of the surrounding country. What their object was they would not state. On the British side are stationed customs and judicial officers, and a good system of municipal government is maintained.

The miners bring the news that the country last spring was flooded with fully a thousand inexperienced men, who rushed into the mines and were bitterly disappointed, and it is now predicted that before the approaching winter is over much suffering will be experienced. There is not enough food in the mines to last through the winter. Last winter provisions ran short, hundreds of miners becoming afflicted with scurvy and three died. The miners have not been very successful this season.

FIRE DRILLS.

Letter From Chief Deasy in Fire and Water.

In the last issue of Fire and Water the following letter from Chief Deasy appeared:

To the Editor: In all buildings used for the purpose of educating children fire drills should be held. School trustees and teachers are responsible for the safety of pupils during school hours and it is their duty to have the children prepared for any emergency that may arise. The fire drill is distasteful to the majority of teachers for the reason that few fires occur in school houses but, whether they like it or not, the school trustees should insist on a fire drill at least once during each week. The main objects of fire drills are to prevent panics; to accustom children to leave class rooms in order, and to instil in the minds of teachers and pupils confidence and self-control in the hour of danger. The lessons taught in the school room will always remain in the minds of our future citizens, and may prove of service in any emergency.

In large buildings the small children should occupy the ground floors. All doors should open outwards, and separate stairways from each class room should lead to the ground. Fire escapes on the outsides of buildings should be placed in such positions that children may reach the ground by means altogether independent of the stairways. The fire escapes should be built of iron, with stairs of easy gradient, with handrails. In each class room at least one rope escape should be ready for immediate use. After drilling the children for a few weeks they should be informed that at any time alarms might be expected. An alarm bell on the outside of the building, a bell on the teacher's desk, or instructing one of the scholars to cry "Fire!" should then cause no more commotion than a regular drill. A fire alarm should bring teachers and scholars to their feet, and no move should be made until the head teacher in the room directs the scholars to walk down the aisles to the exits, where two pupils join hands and march down the stairways. Teachers on the upper floors should remain at their desks until the scholars are out of the room. Teachers from the ground floor should stand on the stairways to pick up children that might stumble. Pupils should be drilled on the fire escapes, and in the gymnasiums the boys might learn to use ropes. A thorough inspection of electric wires, furnaces and storerooms under stairways should be made regularly. During fire drills the children should march away from the building, and silence should be insisted on. Hats and clothing should be left in the building. The drill may become monotonous to teachers and children; but, at the same time, it may be the means of saving hundreds of lives. Parents will feel easy when the alarm box is struck in from a school district, and the firemen will have little to do when they are called upon to extinguish fires in buildings used for school purposes.

—Miss Coghlan will spear as Mrs. Posket in the "Magistrate" this evening, and as Peg Woffington in "Masks and Faces."

—The passenger train from Nanaimo was nearly two hours late today. It was detained by a derailed gravel train.

—A meeting of the Ladies of the Maccabees will be held in A. O. U. W. hall at 4 o'clock on Wednesday.

—The steamer Buckeye came in yesterday from San Juan with a cargo of apples.

$3. CABINETS $3.
Our Cabinets gained First Prize and Diplomas at the last Provincial Exhibition AGAINST STRONG COMPETITION. We will give the same class of work for $3.00 per dozen for a SHORT TIME ONLY.
JONES & CO., 50 1-2 GOVERNMENT ST.

LISTEN FOR THE WHISTLE.

A Novel Arrangement to Announce the Arrival of the Times.

Hereafter the carriers of the Times will be provided with a whistle which will be sounded upon delivering the Times at the residence of each subscriber.

The new arrangement will, no doubt, be appreciated by subscribers, as by this method the very minute at which the paper arrives will be made known, thus enabling subscribers to obtain their papers without delay.

The hour at which the paper is delivered must necessarily vary to some slight extent, and the new arrangement is expected to save Times subscribers much annoyance. Hereafter, listen for the whistle!

A SECOND KOOTENAY.

Ore Found in Barclay Sound Similar to Trail Creek Ores.

The Rainbow, which has been away to Alberni, returned yesterday morning. Among her passengers were Captain J. Irving, D. R. Ker, Mr. Logan and Wm. Wilson, who have been prospecting in the vicinity of Barclay Sound. The party examined Pinestem Inlet, which lies to the north of Barclay Sound, also a small creek running into the head of the Inlet. Numerous indications of float were found in the creek, but no ledges discovered, the thick undergrowth and moss on the rocks preventing prospecting without the expenditure of considerable labor and time.

The party returned to Barclay Sound and prospected some of its numerous islands. Mr. William Wilson, one of the party, in speaking to a Times representative, said he was favorably impressed with his trip. He reports the discovery of a number of mineralized ledges whose croppings show iron mixed with copper. "This mineral," said Mr. Wilson, "carries a little gold on the surface, as did the famous Le Roi and War Eagle mines of Kootenay, but whether the gold contents will increase in depth, as at Trail Creek, has yet to be proven by actual development work." Mr. D. R. Ker, who has recently been to Kootenay, describes this Barclay Sound ore as being typical of Trail Creek ores. We brought down as samples from the different ledges about 500 pounds of ore, and experienced Kootenay miners who have examined the same say it is in every respect similar to the Kootenay ores. Ores of equal value near the sea front have an immense advantage over Kootenay ores, which must be carried to the smelters at Tacoma or Everett at a cost of from $10 to $15 per ton, while the ores on the coast can be transported to the same smelters for $1.25, this difference in transportation being in itself a handsome profit. There is no doubt but this is an attractive field for prospectors, as from all reports all the inlets on the West Coast carry similar ores."

The party have recorded some claims and intend developing the same as speedily as possible. These islands have another advantage. They can be worked or prospected all winter, as it is seldom snow remains on them for any length of time.

PERSONAL.

Chas. Doering of Vancouver is in the city.

A. B. McKenzie of Westminster is in the city.

G. A. Keeker returned from the Sound yesterday.

Steve O'Brien came over from Vancouver last evening.

Alex. Begg came down from Vancouver on Saturday evening.

Dr. G. L. Milne returned from Vancouver by Saturday's Charmer.

Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general, has returned from the Mainland.

W. A. Wadhams and J. L. McHain of New Westminster are at the Oriental.

R. H. McMillan and J. B. Gordon returned from the Mainland on Saturday.

W. J. Deasy and wife have returned home after a three months' stay on the Mainland.

The Coghlan-Stockwell Company arrived from the Sound on the Schome this morning.

The Victoria Rugby football team returned from Westminster by the Charmer last evening.

Lt. Col. Peters, D. A. G., and Lt. Col. Prior, M P, wer passengers by yesterday's Charmer.

Z. F Goldberg, B. J. Short, Geo. W. Campbell and W. J. Pace of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack and wife were passenger from San Francisco by yesterday's Umatilla.

John Finlayson, superintendent of the Juvenile Reformatory, Provincial Goal, is dangerously ill.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

WE have just received 2 cases of genuine
Imported Woolens and Worsteds
especially selected for the Holloway trade. These Goods are the finest ever imported to the Province, and should be inspected by all gentlemen contemplating the purchase of garments for Fall and Winter wear.
CAMPBELL & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
Cor. Broad St., and Trounce Ave., Opposite Driard.

I have just received a Stock of
Mackintoshes
From the original patentee and a fine line of MELISSA Goods. They are just the thing to keep you out of the wet, and can be had from $8 upwards. Keep dry and save your clothes and the doctors bill at the same time.
S. Reid,
Gents' Clothier, 122 Government Street.

A Matchless Offer!
Not everybody is looking for a snap—but who refuses one when offered? Just you'd look in our east window and see the SHIP LOAD of Men's Pants marked $2.50. People wonder whether or not they sold at a profit, which has nothing to do with the case.
$2.50
Men's Pants a little better than the usual $5 bargains, fine, dark striped worsters, well made, well trimmed, as good as any made to order goods in the City. Fit guaranteed.
Cameron, THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON STREET.

25 Cents
Is cheap for a pair of Boys' heavy wool Stockings, all sizes up to 9 inch. We have them. Drop in and see them if you have to walk a block out of your way.
Boys' Linen-Collars, for one week, $1.00 a dozen or 3 for 25c., regular price 3 for 50c.
Men's Linen Collars, New Goods, 2 for 25c.
We have the very latest in Men's Hats, hard and soft. Wide brim Fedora, in black and brown.
GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 & 37 JOHNSON STREET.

Dancing
Ladies who are going to the Charity Ball should step into our store and look at those Elegant Evening American Slippers in French Kid, Tan and Lavender Suede, White and Colored Satins, going at $3 50 cash. These must be cleared out.
H. MANSELL,
See Show Case for Style. 95 Government Street.

KINNAIRD
Is showing a nice line of OVERCOATINGS at $20. The best goods, the best materials, the best workmanship.
KINNAIRD, THE CASH TAILOR, 46 JOHNSON STREET.

To the Public:
We take pleasure in informing you that at the recent Exhibition held at New Westminster, in competition with all the manufacturers of the Province, we were awarded the only
... Gold Medal ...
For Excellence of Quality of our JAMS, JELLIES and CANNED GOODS.
Yours Truly,
Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co., Ltd.
Our Goods are on sale at all Grocers. Ask for them.

Toulon and Toulouse
Are two towns in France which represent bad fitting garments. If you are troubled in that way just give us a call and be convinced. Either lady or gentleman can have perfect fitting garments by calling on
Wm. Stewart, Merchant and Ladies' Tailoring Establishment,
The latest in everything. Suits from $15 up.

BRITISH SOLDIERS MARCHING.

Record of a Tramp by a Small Squad of Highlanders.

One of the best marches of recent times was accomplished on Wednesday by a party of the First Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, stationed at Aldershot. Six men selected at random under Captain Thorburn and Lieutenant Glaisford started on a self-imposed task at 20 minutes to 5 on Wednesday morning to march from North Camp to Hyde Park Corner, a distance of 34 miles. Officers and men alike carried valise and full kit, and Hyde Park Corner was reached at 5 o'clock. The appended table, the publication of which has been made after verification from the points on the route, will show the march to be an extraordinary one; and the fine reception accorded to the party by the Coldstream Guards at Wellington Barracks on arrival was a worthy tribute to the marching powers of a battalion which acquitted itself second to none in the manoeuvres:—Left Aldershot at 4:40 a.m., arrived Staines at 9:15, 18 miles in 4 hours and 25 minutes; left Staines at 11 o'clock, arrived at Brentford at 1:25, 10 miles in 2 hours and 25 minutes; left Brentford at 3, arrived at Hyde Park Corner at 5, 6 miles in two hours; total distance, 34 miles; time on the march, 9 hours; halts, 2 hours and 25 minutes; rate of marching, 15.88 minutes for 1 mile. The men returned to Aldershot by train, every man being comparatively fresh, and none the worse for demonstrating the fact that, once men are fit, they can cover big distances in rapid time. The experience of the men is favorable to the airy feather bonnet and kit for marching, although the equipment and tightly buttoned garments are not an assistance.—Stirling Observer.

TWO GREAT ARMIES.

Men France and Germany Could Put Into the Field.

The knowledge that France would fly at Germany's throat as soon as it seemed safe to do so has been a permanent factor in all international bargainings and controversies; the terror that some untoward accident might precipitate the always threatened conflict, even against the desires and best judgment of the combatants, has never ceased to haunt the imaginations of men. If this prolonged anxiety has strained the nerves of onlookers, what must have been the tension upon the people directly concerned? Statistics afford some slight conception of the material burdens which they have been forced to bear. When the war ended, for instance, the Germans had 570,000 troops of all arms on French territory.

To-day the peace footing of the regular French army, without counting gendarmerie or any reserves, actually exceeds by 30,000 that total muster of the Germans at the time of their triumph. The present standing army of the German empire, being formed on the theory of a defensive force, is a trifle smaller. It has only 585,000 men under arms. These figures are too vast to convey realities to the mind. The fact may be made a little clearer by saying that the French and German peoples together have now some 800,000 more professional fighting men in active service than they found it necessary to maintain before the war of 1870. Yet this, too, fails to give an adequate idea of the tremendous sacrifices which both nations have been compelled to make, year after year, throughout this weary quarter of a century.—Saturday Review.

USES OF THE SUNFLOWER.

The Homely Plant Serves Many Useful Purposes.

The plant is so easily grown that surely its uses need only to be more widely known to insure large increased cultivation. In China and Russia the sunflower is considered a valuable plant, and it is raised for its seeds at the rate of nearly half a million pounds annually. The poor farmers of Italy and India likewise attach great importance to the plant, and the seeds are harvested for animal food and for poultry. The sunflower has long been raised in this country for ornamental purposes, but with the exception of a few poultry raisers who fatten their fowls on the seeds no one takes the trouble to utilize either stalks or seeds. Nevertheless there are few plants that yield more useful articles of commerce than the sunflowers. Their value is already being appreciated by scientists, and a more general cultivation of the plant if recommended. In their wild state the sunflowers are smaller than when properly cultivated, but very little attention is required to give them a splendid growth. Soil that will produce any other farm crop will yield a heavy supply of sunflowers.

One of the most important uses for the sunflower seeds is as a food for poultry and cattle. It has long been regarded by progressive farmers as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Nothing can be raised cheaper than corn and makes them fatten quicker, and they will greatly increase their weight. They frequently leave all other food for them. The seeds make the hens lay better, and give better results. As a food for cattle experiments are now in progress at several of the experiment stations, and the results so far obtained are very satisfactory. In Canada sunflower seeds have been fed more generally to cattle than in this country, and prove to be cheaper and just as effective as more expensive grains. In Denmark remarkable success has been obtained in mixing sunflower seeds with barley and oats for cattle. Nearly all farm animals enjoy the seeds, and eat them freely, especially when mixed with grains. The food has no deleterious effect upon the flavor or quality of the milk, but rather increases its flow. Sunflower oil made from the seeds is in great demand in this country. In Russia millions of pounds of the seeds are raised annually for the oil, and large quantities of this oil are exported from that country. In the crude state it is used by painters for inside work, but it does not quite equal linseed oil for varnish purposes. It is mixed with most of our cheap paints, and also with many prepared stains. In Russia it is used to some extent for burning, but not where there is any market for it. It takes about one bushel of seed to make a gallon of oil, and about 50 bushels of seed are produced on one acre of land. When the oil is selling at a dollar per gallon, the profits are large.

Of late years efforts have been made to refine the oil so as to sell in competition with olive oil. In fact, purified sunflower oil is used quite extensively to adulterate salad oils. Many consider it equal to the ordinary grades of olive and almond oil for table uses. It is of a pale yellow color, flavorless, and palatable. In Maryland considerable of this oil is made to supply the Baltimore trade, and at a recent experiment with it the hotel men of that city said they preferred it to all others for salads. France, Germany and Italy are enlarging their plants for making all kinds of seed oils, and among these the sunflower seed oil is conspicuous. The present outlook seems to indicate a time when the sunflower will become an important factor in the production of the best seed oil.

After the oil is extracted from the seeds the residue is made into cakes for cattle food, and while not so nutritious as the food made from the fresh seeds, it is of considerable value. The factories that express the oil sell the seed cakes at a merely nominal sum. In the poorer districts of India and Europe a fair kind of bread is made from sunflower seeds, and the natives depend upon it for a steady article of diet. The cattle are fed with the same diet, only the seeds and heads are chopped up together, and even the leaves are fed to the animals. The stalks, when stripped of their leaves and heads, are dried and used for fuel. One acre of sunflowers will yield a great many cords of good fuel. The stalks are large, tough, brittle and good burners. A few acres of such fuel will last one all winter.

The stalks find other uses than that for fuel. In China the fibre is treated like flax, and woven to a great extent in silk fabrics. The stalks have to be gathered at the right time for this usage and then shredded either by hand or machinery. The fibre is fine and silky, very strong and durable. The Chinese use it to give strength to their silk fabrics, but their methods of obtaining and curing it are very crude and slow. With improved modern machinery the fibre of the sunflower stalks could be made of great value in this country.

Several minor articles are made from the sunflowers. From the bright yellow blossoms a yellow dye is made that stands use very well. Moreover, the flower produces very fine honey and wax when properly treated. In England the honey and wax are made more successfully than elsewhere, and as a side issue the manufacture of these two products is very profitable. Finally, potash can be made from the stalks. This proves that the plant possesses a good percentage of one of the most important of soil elements, and that the crop may prove valuable as a fertilizer if it can be reduced to an available form. Cattle fed upon the heads of the sunflowers contribute potash to the soil. With all of these commercial uses the sunflowers should prove a profitable crop in a country where they grow naturally wild in the fields and gardens. Although a native of tropic America the plant has a wide limit of growth, including Russia, India, China, North America and all of Europe. When the seeds are sown in cultivated fields for a commercial crop from 11,000 to 25,000 stalks are raised to the acre. From four to five pounds of seed are sown to the acre either drilled in as wheat or sown in rows nearly the same as Southern corn. When the heads ripen they are removed by the sickle and laid aside to dry in some warm place. The stalks can then be cut separately according to the best method. If used for fuel it matters little how roughly they are cut, but when gathered for their fibre a regular system must be followed. The plants need plenty of sun, and they should be given the most open field on the farm. In about four months the seeds will be ready for gathering. The plants withstand droughts better than most of our cultivated crops, and farmers might do well to plant more of them and less corn. They would be surethen to have cattle food for winter, for it is rarely that a sunflower crop fails. —New York Evening Post.

CHARGE OF A RHINOCEROS.

Adventure With One of the Huge Beasts in Africa.

Mr. H. C. McDonald, of the B. C. A. administration, Zomba, had recently a somewhat exciting encounter with a rhinoceros, not many miles from Zomba, where he had gone with two other Europeans to look for game.

Leaving the camping place at an early hour, and accompanied by two native boys, Mr. McDonald was proceeding through some tall grass, when he saw a large animal bearing down upon him. It had approached to within about 20 yards before it was observed, but fortunately a small tree was at hand, and having hastily placed his gun against a low branch, Mr. McDonald lost no time in climbing it. He then saw that his assailant was a large rhinoceros (of the black variety). Very little opportunity was afforded him, however, for further observation, for with great ferocity it charged the tree again and again. At last, at considerable risk, Mr. McDonald managed to reach down and grasp the muzzle of his gun, which luckily the rhinoceros had not succeeded in shaking down, and on its again approaching he held out the gun with one hand and shot the animal in the back, inflicting a severe wound. From his precarious position in the tree he was unable to reload and at this critical juncture the brute cleared off. The party followed the blood spoor through the reeds for nearly two miles, when apparently it got their wind and again unexpectedly charged them.

This time there was no opportunity of taking his gun up the only tree which was sufficiently near to afford protection, but having made one or two threatening circles the animal again retired. Mr. McDonald followed the spoor for some miles, but at last he was compelled to give up the chase and return to the camp owing to his having no water.—British Central Africa Gazette.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

It is Absurd to be Cold

when your outer clothing can be made without extra expense so that not a breath of raw air or damp wind can get near you. This means an absence of colds and chills and saving of medicines and doctor's bills. DOES IT SOUND ATTRACTIVE? Then use....

..FIBRE CHAMOIS..

to line your coats and wraps and keep out all cold, but FIND THE NAME ON EVERY YARD as there are many paper imitations which are worthless.

PATENTED, JULY 1890, MARCH 1895.

A Drink that Cheers and Strengthens

There is Real Enjoyment as well as Solid Benefit.

In a Cup of Johnston's Fuid Beef.

MADAGASCAR'S QUEEN.

Darker Than Most of Her Subjects and Dressed by a Parisian.

Madagascar's Queen was brought up in poverty in an unknown village by a country butcher, her uncle, who sold to peasants third-rate meats, yet she was the niece of the reigning queen, Ranavalo II. Her aunt detested her, and would do nothing for her. The only service that she ever rendered her was to die. This happened in 1883.

The constitution of the country permitting only descendants of the founder of the Malagassy dynasty to reign, the young girl claimed the throne. Foreseeing her brilliant future, her prime minister had called her to Antananarive, the capital of the kingdom, and given to her the first elements of a sort of education.

When the Queen died this prime minister married the girl, in accordance with the laws of the country, which exact that the prime minister shall always be the Queen's husband. He had been married three times in accordance with this law. He has had no children by the Queen. His first wife, a simple Malagassy woman, who is still alive, and to whom the Queen pays an annual pension for rent of her husband, has 17 children.

If Ranavolo III. should die without children, her heir is to be her niece, whose name means "Granddaughter of God." She is 13 years of age, and unceremoniously takes off her slipper before the Queen in the hall of her throne.

Should the prime minister survive his sovereign—he is only 70 years old—he will marry the "Granddaughter of God." The prime minister is opposed to the revision of the constitution.

The Queen of Madagascar is of medium height, thin and lithe, as undulating and supple as a snake. She is as fragile as a figurine of old Saxony ware. I have measured her waist; it is not thicker than the 50 centimeters of the finest waists.

Her foot, which shoes have not deformed, is famously small, and the narrow palm and tapering fingers of her hand are at ease in No. 5 gloves. Darker than the greater number of her subjects, her complexion has the tonality of light chocolate. The prime minister likes chocolate. Her forehead is handsome and noble; her hair is long, black and glossy, her eyes are shaped like almonds. Her cheek bones recall the definite type of the Malay race. The drawing of her lips is pretty, and smiles become her. Her chin is pointed. Her teeth, which might be smaller, have the healthy whiteness of ivory. She takes great care of her hair. She braids it in large tresses, which she shapes into a square on her neck. When in mourning she lets her hair fall on her shoulders.

Her dressmaker is one of the best known modistes in Paris. She is the most amiable of customers. The correspondence between the court and the dressmaker is a model of gracefulness and gentleness. The orders are given by the second secretary to the prime minister, and they have no sooner been filled than a check comes for them.

At first the Queen would only wear Princess gowns, but now she consents that waist and skirt be separated. Her waists are always cut high. The silk of her clothing is heightened by a gold embroidery, distinguished and light, without tinsel. The colors which she prefers, after red, are pink and pale green. She worships gray and cannot bear blue. Her clothes are perfumed with white heliotrope. She receives four or five suits every year, and from time to time a nightgown in pink silk, with white lace. For every ordinary gown she has a round hat, without feathers or other ornaments, by one of the best hatters in Paris. For every gown of ceremony she has a crown, which is a diadem of pasteboard, covered with the same stuff as the gown. There is nothing Babylonian in this magnificence.

The royal residence is composed of eight palaces. The one which the Queen inhabits is called "Eye of the Day." The official palace is a frame building surrounded by stone verandahs, a tree trunk, about 40 feet in height, occupies the centre of the reception room. It was carried from the forest by 5000 men. When Her Majesty receives strangers her audience is given in the silver palace, thus called because it is ornamented with a string of silver bells.

There is no luxury in her dining room. The sovereign and the prime minister sit on cushions, but their guests sit on the floor. There is nothing to drink except water. Ranavalo goes out of her palaces five or six times a year. The laws of the kingdom compel her, however, to spend a month every year in the sacred city, where her ancestors are buried. Europeans and horses are not permitted to enter there.

Ranavalo knows how to sew, and her favorite occupation is to fly kites. If ever the chances of war brings as a hostage to France Queen Ranavalo, she will be well received. With her soft eyes, her long hair, her fine waist, her small feet, she will be admired for a whole winter. Our ministers—who are not 70 years of age—will give festivals to her. Perhaps she will think that France is as good as Madagascar, and that there is more fun in Paris than in Antananarivo. —Paris Figaro.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Buy only candied peels manufactured by Okell & Morris.

TRANSPORTATION.

FOR

Puget Sound Points.

CUT RATES!!

—ONLY—

$1.00 to Seattle

50 Cents

To Port Townsend

—ON THE FAST—

Steamer "Sehome"

Leaving here daily, except Sunday, at 9 a.m.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

O. R. & N. STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SS. "ASLOUN," due Victoria about Nov. 5th, will proceed to Honolulu, H. I., via Portland, and is the only steamer for Honolulu during the month.

SS. "MOUNT LEBANON," capacity about 4000 tons, due about 25th Nov., will proceed to Honolulu.

S.S. "RHOSINA," 3200 tons dead weight, due at Victoria about 23rd December, for Honolulu via Portland.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA SS. CO'Y.

The S.S. TRANSIT, Capt. Belg, will leave Seattle on 10th November for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

WALLA WALLA, . . . NOV. 4

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

THE BRITISH SHIP

"ILALA"

1375 Tons Register.

Will Sail from Liverpool for Victoria

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER.

Following the "Glenelvon." Cargo may be engaged and further particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

oct24-tf R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

TRANSPORTATION.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

STEAMER MARY HARE.

Running in connection with the Victoria and Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering, as follows:

MONDAYS — Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Cowichan, Vesuvius Bay, and way ports; returning connects with evening train for Victoria.

TUESDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports.

WEDNESDAYS— Leave Ganges Harbor at 6:00 a.m. for Sidney, connecting with morning train for Victoria.

THURSDAYS — Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Ganges Harbor, Nanaimo and way ports.

FRIDAYS — Leave Nanaimo at 7:00 a.m., for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to Victoria and Sidney Railway Agents. oct10-1m

T. W. PATERSON, Manager.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers

NORTHERN PACIFIC

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route.			TONNAGE 1347
8 30 pm	Lv	M 1	"Victoria"	110 Ar 4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	26	Pt. Townsend	72 Lv 1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	22	Seattle	26 Lv 10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	"Tacoma"	163 Lv 9 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5.40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9.00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5.30 p.m. same days.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom St., San Francisco,

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1895, at 10 a.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Twin Screw Steamer Mariposa, Thursday, Nov. 14, at 2 p.m. (or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery st. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

E. E. CORNOR, Agent, Boston Square, Victoria.

Canadian Pacific Railway Coy's

ROYAL MAIL

STEAMSHIP LINE

....TO....

CHINA AND JAPAN.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, 6000 tons, 10,000 horse power.

EMPRESS OF CHINA, 6000 tons, 10,000 horse power.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 6000 tons, 10,000 horse power.

..SPEED 19 KNOTS..

R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama, November 19th.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27.

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a. m. on Monday, October 28th, 1895.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	A M. 8:00	P. M. 3:30
Ar. Nanaimo	11.40	6:38
Ar. Wellington	12.00	6.55

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.20	2.20
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.40	3.45
Ar. Victoria	12.20	7.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria .....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria wharf, Store Street. ap25

GOING TO CHICAGO OR ANYWHERE EAST?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via

"THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE"

(C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:10 a.m.

Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 5 p.m.; Chicago, 9:45 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6:00 p.m.; St. Paul 7:35 a.m.

Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 a.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul 8:10 a.m.

Daily. Famous North-Western Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 10 section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

For Illustrated Folder Free descriptive of Splendid Train Service via this line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. Call on your Home Agent or Address

T. W. TEASDALE, General passenger agent, St. Paul.

W. H. MEAD, General Agent, 248 Washington St., Portland, Ore.

F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, 601 Front St., Seattle, Wash.

GREAT NORTHERN

Shortest and Quickest Line

—TO—

KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, New York, Boston, And all U. S. Points,

Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, And All Eastern Canadian Points.

Daylight run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains—the Grandest Scenery in America. Superb Buffet and Elegant Dining, Palace Sleeping and Cozy Tourist Cars. A delightful ride, free from heat and dust in summer.

For tickets, etc., apply

H. MARTIN, Gen. Agent, 13 Government Street

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KAMLOOPS.

Inland Sentinel.

W. L. Hogg, of the Tulameen Hydraulic Company, reports that the Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic company has its flume and ditch nearly completed and will be ready for washing in the spring. The Tulameen company has been prospecting its gravel bank with a small hydraulic plant, and has had very satisfactory returns. Captain Scott's company has been hydraulicking some time, but Mr. Hogg has not been down there recently. He understood the work done was mostly preliminary, preparatory to putting things in order for the spring.

Fourteen cars of pipe in all have passed through bound for Ashcroft, thence to be teamed to Barkersville for the Cariboo Gold Fields Company.

Provincial Officer Beattie and H. McLean go down to New Westminster tonight, taking down ten prisoners to the provincial jail there. Among them are Connor, who struck Lanktree with an axe on the head in a cabin on the Dewdney trail, and Petries and Johnnie Fallideau, accused of the murder of Felix Tomet, all awaiting trial at the spring assizes. Another is Smart, the Vernon counterfeiter, who will be taken to the penitentiary to serve five years.

A Salmon Arm correspondent writes: "One of the most brutal and inhuman acts ever attempted in this locality was that of a man who has since left the settlement. Before going he said he wished to say good-bye to a neighbor here, and reaching out his hand the other took it. Then this individual grasped his other arm around the neighbor and bit off one of his ears. It was a most cowardly act, as neither party was under the influence of liquor. The matter was settled out of court."

Mr. Herchmer, of Minneapolis, who was appointed city electrician, has declined the position, and George Marshall, of Vancouver, has been appointed in his stead.

GOLDEN.

Golden Era.

Rev. Father Coccola, of St. Eugene Mission, returned on Monday from a trip to New Westminster, where he had been conferring with the bishop concerning the trouble with the Indians on the Kootenay reclamation lands. He was sent there to investigate. At first the natives were excited and would not listen to any settlement, but before he had been there ten days they agreed to put the matter in his hands. It is now decided that they will abandon section A, over which the trouble arose, and a separate section has been set aside for them. The trouble is now at an end.

Father Coccola recently made a sale of the Nip and Tuck placer claim on Wild Horse creek for Henry Rogers, who is in St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, for the sum of $5000. It was purchased by Mr. Harry Symons, barrister, Calgary, for other parties. The claim joins some hydraulic ones on Wild Horse creek, and is considered to be a very valuable property. He also states that mining matters in Fort Steele and vicinity are progressing favorably. The Montana company have made a new strike on the Wild Horse opposite the Nip and Tuck. The reverend father left on Tuesday's boat for the Mission.

NORTH SALT SPRING ISLAND

From Our Own Correspondent.

North Salt Spring Island, Nov. 1.—There was a very pleasant social gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson last evening, the occasion being the celebration of Hallowe'en. Besides the regular Hallowe'en games, among them being diving for apples, several others were enjoyed by the party, which did not disperse until the "wee sma' hours."

This part of the Island promises to afford its share of amusement to the residents during the coming winter, as there had already been two parties before the one spoken of. One of these took place at Mr. and Mrs. McFadden's, a birthday celebration, and the other was a surprise party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cotsford last Friday night. An unusually large gathering was at the last mentioned.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., in commemoration of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, or Guy Fawkes' Day, as it is often called, a large bonfire and display of fireworks are to be seen in the central settlement near the school house. A dance is also on the programme for the latter part of the evening. ALPHA.

VANCOUVER.

(From our own correspondent.)

A well-known Vancouverite has become enthusiastic over the discoveries of gold on Lulu Island, and after giving the locality a reasonable amount of consideration, has come to the conclusion that the gold deposit will be found on the eastern side of the island, as the formation of the island was commenced at that end. A rush for claims on the upper end of the island has commenced, and before long all the available land will be taken up.

Mr. George Black and Mr. Ogilvie, two young miners who have recently been prospecting for gold in the vicinity of Harrison Lake, are at present in the city. They were the discoverers of a large quartz ledge on the creek running from Trout Lake, which lies between Harrison Lake and Ruby Creek. The ledge is said to be sixty feet wide. The discovery has created a large amount of excitement in that vicinity, thirty claims having already been staked out. Black and Ogilvie sent down several specimens of quartz, which have been assayed by Mr. W. Fellow-Harvey at $42.44 gold per pan. A road is being constructed from Harrison to the spot.

Mr. A. Jukes, late of Brandon, has come here to open and manage the branch of the Imperial Bank. Mr. Jukes expects that the bank will be open for business in about a fortnight's time, though the exact date will depend on the length of time the contractors for the fittings will take to complete their work.

—While thorough in action, Ayer's Pills strengthen rather than stimulate the excretory organs. Leading physicians recommend them because they are free from calomel and other injurious drugs, being composed entirely of the best vegetable aperients.

—China tea sets at Cheapside. *

THE WEALTH OF KOOTENAY.

Mr. Shelby, of the Great Northern, States His Impressions.

After a week's visit to the mines of the Kootenay, P. P. Shelby, of the Great Northern, has returned greatly impressed with the mineral prospects of that section. "It appears to me to be the greatest mining region in this country, and I have seen all of them," he said yesterday. "Along Lake Kootenay there are now fifty mines, and the output is increasing to such an extent that the smelter at Pilot Bay will soon be enlarged. There are many rich mines on the line of the Kaslo & Slocan railroad, which has just been opened, and I am convinced that the country will attract a great deal of attention next season. While I was there they told me a story about a man who had picked up 2,000 pounds of ore within three miles of Pilot Bay, carried it to the smelter and realized $200.

"The problem of transportation is an easy one. The mines are clustered about the lake, and their output can easily be transferred by water craft, and taken to Pilot Bay or to Bonner Ferry, in Idaho. A great deal of ore is taken to the smelter. The mines are of indirect benefit to Puget Sound, which furnishes some of the supplies. Coke, for instance, is shipped from Cokedale, on the Great Northern, to the smelter."

Mr. Shelby speaks of the scenery of the mining region as wonderful and of untold grandeur. Mountain is piled upon mountain, and ravine succeeds ravine on a scale of stupendousness that challenges the descriptive pen. At Sandon, where Mr. Shelby stopped, the sun shines but a few hours a day, the light being shut out by the barricade of towering peaks.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A BIT OF OLD LONDON.

There Is Very Little Change Since the Days of Elizabeth.

Sir Walter Besant, in his "Voice of the Flying Day," remarks:

There is a little patch on the map of London which is, I believe, the least known bit upon the whole of that huge atlas. It is so well known that none of the maps, except the Ordnance Survey, give all its streets and courts. First of all, it occupies the site of an ancient monastery; the roads and streets which are its boundaries were once field paths and country lanes; their course is still unaltered; also, if you consult the map of Rognes, which was published in the year 1745, you will find that no change has been made in the place for 150 years at least; and, since it escaped the fire, very little change has been made, except for houses falling down which have been rebuilt, since the days of Elizabeth. Here are many ancient houses with overhanging fronts and gables; here are shops with the old-fashioned windows; here are houses of wood—did you think there were any wooden houses at all left in London? Here the disposition of the streets suggest the courts of the Close and the Cloister; the memory of the monastic garden still lingers in a little row of cottages with front gardens and green wooden pailings; the narrow streets show one what a great part of London was like before the fire; it also shows how plague and pestilence would run from house to house in streets so narrow that one could shake hands across; in them the air is close and heavy; the children are pale and unhealthy; women with pale faces look out of window; the leading industry is bookbinding, which is a pallid trade; there are never any vehicles in the place; and in the midst stands one of the noblest churches that London has to show. Gentle reader, go and find this quarter.

EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT.

A Thread-maker's Practical View of Esthetic Surroundings.

The following story was told at a women's club meeting. It was told to illustrate the effect of environment, to prove the powerful influence that surroundings may have upon human endeavor and achievement:

A party of women once had the privilege of inspecting a factory devoted to the manufacture of spool thread. Their cicerone was the proprietor of the factory, which was one of the largest and most complete in the world. But what most impressed the visitors was not the size and evident prosperity of the plant, but the beauty of the place. Not only was every hygienic and commercial comfort attended to, but, so far as possible, every esthetic consideration was observed as well. Around each wall of the spacious, well-windowed apartments where the work was done ran a broad and equisitely painted frieze. The figures on the frieze were a dainty dancing company, beautiful in color as well as in form, and fit to grace the walls of a dwelling rather than a mill. Finally one of the women, a practical, plain-spoken dame, asked the mill owner why he made beauty such an object.

"I don't see the use of a frieze like that in a factory like this," she said bluntly. "Why do you have it?"

The mill owner smiled. "Well, come to think of it, it's a very practical reason," he said. "I find that it makes better thread."—New York Evening Sun.

Labouchere, while undergoing his Little-go examination at Cambridge, noticed a number of dons prowling about in the hope of catching some one cheating. So he hastily scribbled a few words upon a sheet of paper, and hid it away under his blotter and ostentatiously referred to it from time to time, with a great parade of looking furtively around to see that nobody was looking. The trap was not long in taking effect. Argus thunderingly inquired what he had got there. "Oh, nothing—at least only a piece of paper," stammered the ingenious youth, provokingly. But the examiner was inexorable. He insisted on looking under the blotter and was rewarded by reading in a large round hand the words: "You may be clever, but you can't eat coke."

Since women have been admitted to our colleges and secret societies, when one is seen trying to attract the attention of a car conductor we are in doubt whether she is giving a college yell or a lodge sign.—Yonkers Statesman.

He—I believe I will propose to her by telephone. Do you think she will accept me?

She—She ought to if you ring her up properly.

To the Farmers.

—GO—
—TO—

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

61 YATES STREET,
AND BUY AN

Emperor Potato Digger.

QUEER TIME-TELLERS.

How People in Old Times Kept Track of the Passing Hours.

The National Museum has been making a collection of clocks and devices for telling the time among various people in different parts of the world. The results of several years' labor in this direction by a number of persons connected with that institution have recently been arranged and classified, and are now on exhibition to visitors. Prof. Langley, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has made a hobby of collecting clocks of ancient design and history, and several were brought by him from the old countries which he had visited in the last few summers.

The devices go back to the primitive times when sun dials were in use, and constituted among the mass of the people the only method of measuring the lapse of time. There is one dial in the collection such as was not uncommon in the rural regions of the Northern States thirty and forty years ago. Hour glasses, such as were used in England during Shakespeare's time, and the models of the early clocks which were run by weights, are included among the queer inventions. A large number of watches illustrate the progress in the make of that important mechanism.

One of the curators, who has made a study of the subject, said the other day, in referring to the collection, that one of the earliest methods of computing time of which there is any record was among the Babylonians. They used a staff stuck in the ground or erected a perpendicular pillar in a sunny place. The sun dial was speedily evolved from this. It was first called a gnomon, and the first of these instruments recorded in history was owned by Ahaz, 742 B.C. It is believed, however, that dials were constructed on mathematical principles long before that year. Big posts were undoubtedly placed upon stone or wooden basis, but they were so rude and unwieldy that most of the people probably preferred to guess the time rather than compute it from the shadow.

The progress in the invention of devices for measuring the flight of the hours was very slow. It was hundreds of years before the sand glass was worked out. It answered very well to mark the duration of time, but for counting the hours only the wealthy, who could afford an elaborate improvement on the device, could use it. It will be noticed that all these early time keepers were not portable. A number of years elapsed before any success was made in elaborating a time keeper that could be carried about. The pocket ring dial was the first solution of this problem. They were invented about 100 B.C. They were manufactured in large quantities as late as the seventeenth century, and sold to those who were too poor to purchase watches.

The water clock was the successor of these earlier inventions. This was the invention of the Alexandrians, and was brought out about the time of the birth of Christ. It was used to measure the duration of time by allowing water to escape from a cavity through a regulated flow. It met with popularity in Greece, where it was introduced and used to measure the time for speakers in Athenian courts of justice. The first water was given to the accuser, the second to the accused and the third to the judges. A special officer was appointed to watch the water clock and see that it was stopped during any interruption. The amount of water to each speaker was regulated by the importance of the case. It was intended also to make the Athenians speak to the point, without wandering from their subject.

King Alfred of England had a variation of the water clock, which consisted of burning candles that had rings around them at various intervals. In some of these devices cogged wheels were made to receive their impetus from falling water. By this method there was a regularity of motion but a want of equality in force. One of these clocks sent by Haroun Alraschid in 807 to Charlemagne was considered one of the wonders of the world. The wheels were set in motion by falling water, and there were twelve little brass doors which were opened by the revolution of the wheels. Little balls then rolled out, marking the time of day. Although the time was hardly as exact as that required for running a modern express train, it was very accurate for those days.

As the balls rolled out they fell upon a brass bell, striking the hours. The doors remained open until 12 o'clock, when figures of twelve knights rode out on horseback and paraded before the dial. A monk named Valley modified these dials and first gave them a scientific character. He divided a cylinder into several small cells, and as the water rolled from one to another the centre of gravity was changed, and by use of an indicator, as the suspended cylinder evolved, the hours were marked.

The invention of the clock, in principle as it is known to-day, soon followed. Its origin is unknown, but clocks were known in Italy as early as the tenth century. Some think they were first invented by the Saracens. From that time many elaborate and whimsical designs were constructed, and those which were skilfully and wonderfully made brought fabulous prices. An old Italian soldier, who served prior to 1680, constructed one of the most curious of these. By its mechanism the figure of a tortoise was made to drop into a plate of water having the hours marked on its rim. The figure would float around and stop at the proper hour, telling the time like a "learned pig." A lizard also was made in the same timekeeper to ascend a pillar on which the hours were marked and point out the time as it advanced. A mouse did the same thing by creeping along an hour marked cornice. The figure of a golden cock that flapped its wings twice with the approach of the hours and crowed twice, was also a popular favorite for ancient timekeepers.—Exchange.

A Splendid Line of

Quadruple Silver Plate

Comprising the Very Latest Novelties in Exquisite Designs.

We cannot begin to describe these Goods; they must be seen to be appreciated. They are not old stock, but have only been in the store for a few days.

Read This List

Carefully and then come round to inspect the stock.

PLATED CAKE BASKETS.
PLATED CRUETS.
PLATED TRAYS.
PLATED TEA POTS.
PLATED BISCUIT BOXES.
PLATED PICKLE JARS.
PLATED CREAM & SUGAR SETS.
PLATED CIGAR CASKETS.
PLATED JEWEL CASES.
PLATED TOAST RACKS.
PLATED BUTTER DISHES.
PLATED BREAD PLATTERS.
PLATED BREAKFAST CRUETS.
PLATED WATER JUGS.

These articles with hundreds of others you can see in

....OUR ART DEPARTMENT.....

Weiler Bros.

51 to 55 Fort St.

AUCTION SALES.

H. Cuthbert & Co.

Real Estate, Furniture, Farm Stock and

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Specialties—Furniture and Real Estate Sales Cattle Auction Twice a Month.

Seven years' experience in some of the largest cities in England, amongst the finest auctioneers in the world. Four years' experience here in Victoria, with a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of the business and of the values of every description of merchandise.

MONEY LOANED

on every class of chattels consigned for sale. We advise our clients, in their own interests, to sell their goods at auction, as they get the full market price; but when an auction is not desired

WE BUY FURNISHED HOUSES FOR CASH,

or any bankrupt stock to any amount, at a moment's notice. We give the same personal attention to small sales that we do to large auctions. We endeavor always to be courteous to those attending our sales and to study their convenience. We make settlements same day, if desired. Our premises are the best appointed, most central and convenient to the city, and have been specially adapted to their present purposes by ourselves at a large expense. Have you any auction or confidential business? Come and see us. We handled nearly $100,000 OF OUR CLIENTS' MONEY IN 1894—that is the test. Terms the same as any other auctioneer of standing.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Auctioneers Abreast of the Times.

Cigar Smokers

Try once the

Creme de la Creme 10cts.

..AND..

La Fayette . . . 5cts.

J. M. FORTIER, Maker, Montreal.

Make Yourself Strong

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

—Blankets, Comforters, Table Linen, Sheeting, Towels, etc., at Weiler Bros. *

NO 251.

A BY-LAW

To Authorize a Certain Expenditure.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. In addition to the amounts mentioned in By-law 244, entitled the "Municipal Revenue By-Law, 1895," it shall be lawful for the Treasurer to pay, from time to time, the amounts which become necessary for the service mentioned in the statement lettered C in the Schedule hereto annexed.

2. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer to pay such sums of money as may be authorized from time to time by resolution of the Council of the Corporation, as are set forth in requisitions which have been properly recommended and approved, and for which warrants have been authorized by the Council to be issued for the services mentioned in the statements lettered D, E, and G, and votes 19, 24, 27, 31, 33, 51, 52, and 56, respectively, hereto annexed. Provided that before making payment the Auditor has marked his initials against the total amount of the voucher to certify to its correctness, and that the Council have authorized the payment, and that the sums paid and authorized are not in each case in the aggregate in excess of the sum named in the above votes and statements.

This By-Law may be cited as the "Municipal Expenditure By-Law, 1895."

Passed the Municipal Council the 24th day of October, 1895.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed the Council this 28th day of October, 1895.

(L. S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

III.—CIVIC SALARIES.

No. of Vote	Statement C.		Total.
8	WATER WORKS.		
	Engineer at pump, 6 mos. at $10		$60 00
9	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	City Engineer, 2 mos. at $16.25	$32 50	
	Asst. Engineer & Plumbing Inspector, 8 mos. at $31 25	250 00	
			282 50
17	STREET LIGHTING.		
	Superintendent, 1 mo. at $64.87	$64 87	
	Dynamo tender, 6 mos. at $13.25	79 50	
	Extra help	150 00	
			294 37
18	POUND.		
	Dog Catcher, 3 mos. at $30		90 00
			$726 87

IV.—CITY INSTITUTIONS (Maintenance).

No. of Vote.	Statement D.	Total.
19	WATER WORKS.	
	For all purposes	$1,750 00
24	FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
	Fire alarm sys'em $350 00; New exercise wagon 217 50	567 50
27	HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.	
	Sundries	100 00

V.—BUILDINGS AND SURVEYS.

No. of Vote.	Statement E.	Total.
31	City Hall, repairs	$150 00
33	Fire Hall—New hall at Oak lands	200 00
		$350 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Vote.	Statement G.	Total.
51	Charitable Aid Fund	$500 00
52	Commission on collections	350 00
56	In aid of B. C. Agricultural Association	175 00
		$1,025 00

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 28th day of October, A. D., 1895, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Nov.1 C. M. C.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

"You say it was a runaway match?" "Partly. He tried to run away, but she brought him to time by threats of a breach of promise suit."

To the prisoner, who, after pleading guilty of larceny, withdrew the plea and was acquitted by a jury, Sir Henry Hawkins, the English judge, said: "Prisoner, a few minutes ago you said you were a thief. Now the jury say you are a liar. Consequently, you are discharged.

A BY-LAW.

To further amend the "Police Magistrate and Legal Adviser's Appointment By-Law, 1888."

Whereas by the "Police Magistrate and Legal Adviser's Appointment By-Law, 1888," Messrs. Eberts & Taylor were appointed Legal Advisers to the Corporation of the City of Victoria:

And whereas it is expedient to divide the office of the said Legal Advisers into the offices of City Barrister and City Solicitor:

And Whereas William John Taylor, Barrister, has been duly appointed City Barrister to the said Corporation, and Charles Dubois Mason, Barrister, has been duly appointed City Solicitor to the said Corporation:

Therefore, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. Sections 3 and 4 of the said By-Law are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following words and figures are hereby inserted, that is to say:—

"William John Taylor, of Victoria, Barrister, is hereby appointed City Barrister to the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and Charles Dubois Mason is hereby appointed City Solicitor to the said Corporation."

2. The said William John Taylor shall act on all occasions and at all times, during the continuance of this By-Law, as counsel for the said Corporation in the prosecution of all actions commenced by the said Corporation, and in defending all actions brought against the said Corporation, and shall settle on behalf of the said Corporation all pleadings in all and every such actions, and shall advise the said Corporation upon all matters in which the advice of counsel may at any time be required.

3. There shall be paid to the said William John Taylor as such City Barrister a monthly sum at the rate of $1,000 per annum, to include with the further allowance hereinafter made, his remuneration for all services performed by him on behalf of the said Corporation.

4. The said Charles Dubois Mason shall act on all occasions and at all times, during the continuance of this By-Law, as Solicitor for the said Corporation, and shall commence and diligently prosecute all actions that may necessarily be commenced and prosecuted by the said Corporation, and shall diligently defend on behalf of the said Corporation all actions that may be brought against the said Corporation, and shall attend all regular meetings of the Council of the said Corporation and other meeting of the said Council whenever required to do so by the Mayor, and generally shall act and advise in all matters and things concerning the said Corporation as Solicitor for the said Corporation.

5. There shall be paid to the said Charles Dubois Mason as such City Solicitor the monthly sum of $125 as remuneration, with the further allowance hereinafter made, for all services performed by him on behalf of the said Corporation, in addition to all payments out of pocket actually and necessarily made by him made for law stamps, Court fees, and Court Stenographer's fees, and travelling and other expenses.

6. The said Charles Dubois Mason, as such Solicitor, shal also have authority to recover and collect, on behalf of the said Corporation, all lawful costs in all actions and proceedings in which the said Corporation shall be interested, and to retain the same as part of his remuneration, in addition to the said monthly sum, and shall thereout pay to the said William John Taylor all fees allowed as part of any such costs in respect of any attendance or services rendered by the said William John Taylor as such City Barrister, and such fees shall be retained by the said William John Taylor as part of his remuneration, in addition to the said monthly sum at the rate of $1,000 per annum.

7. This by-law may be cited as the "Police Magistrate and Legal Adviser's Appointment By-law, 1888, Amendment By-law, 1895."

Passed the Muncipal Council this 24th day of October, 1895.

Returned to the Council by the Mayor in an amended form the 24th day of October, 1895.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 28th day of October, 1895.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 28th day of October, A.D. 1895, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Nov1 C. M. C.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION, 1896.

HOUSEHOLDERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

All persons wishing to qualify under the above qualifications, as voters for the ensuing municipal elections for the year 1896, in accordance with Clause 8 of Section 37 of the Municipal Amendment Act, 1894, can do so by calling at the Assessor's Office, City Hall, and making the necessary declaration on or before the 30th day of November, instant.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Assessor.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.
November 2nd, 1895. nov1-1m

NOTICE

Cormorant street, between Douglas and Blanchard, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Oct. 15th, 1895.

NOTICE

Belleville Street, between McLure Street and Birdcage Walk, is closed to Public Traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

nov5

NOTICE

Government street between Fort and Yates streets is closed for repairs.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Oct. 30.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HOLMES WILL HANG

The Jury, Without a Moment's Hesitation, Find the Multi-Murderer Guilty.

They Had Decided it Without Leaving the Court, but Wanted Their Supper.

Everyone Was Surprised at the Verdict—Holmes Has Nothing to Say.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—When court reconvened on Saturday there was not an inch of space in the court room or the gallery above, and the doors were locked to prevent the entrance of more. One of the peculiar features of the trial has been the attendance of society women present to witness the proceedings, and to-day there were more than ever. In ordinary murder trials there are few, if any, women present.

The present session was begun at 2:45 when Mr. Rotan, after a moment's conversation with Holmes, began the argument for the defense. He was very pale, but self-possessed, and received admiration for the pluck and endurance with which he fought, practically single-handed, against the mighty force of the commonwealth's evidence and skill and experience of the district attorney. His colleague, Mr. Shoemaker, was absent to-day on account of illness. Mr. Rotan was entirely alone. There was a pathetic note in the way he began: "Gentlemen of the jury, there is probably no one in this courtroom who can fully appreciate the responsibility that rests on my shoulders. Yet each of you have a greater responsibility."

He immediately entered upon a discussion of the evidence and said the defense plainly admitted that the body found in the Callow Hill street house was that of Pietzel, and that he and Holmes had been conspiring to defraud the insurance company, and at the time of this occurrence had such a scheme on hand. They also admitted, Mr. Rotan said, the story of Holmes' wanderings around the country with Mrs. Pietzel. They had offered no defense because of their confidence that the commonwealth had not made out its case. When the jury had analyzed the evidence they would find the facts more consistent with the theory of suicide than murder. When Holmes went to the house on Sunday, September 2nd, he found the body on the third floor. The attorney then repeated the details of the arrangement of the body, as already told, but, he asked, had anything been produced to show at what time the man had been killed or committed suicide? Coming down to the time of the killing the speaker denied that there was anything to show alcohol indications in the man's stomach to bear out the commonwealth's assertion that Holmes had chloroformed him while he was drunk. Concerning the hurried departure of Holmes and his alleged wife from 11th street house on the night of the murder, Holmes having come home flushed and warm, and ordered her to pack her trunk, Mr. Rotan urged that Miss Yorke's testimony showed beyond question that they had the night before resolved to leave town on Sunday night. The commonwealth relied on the medical testimony that the body could not have been found in the reposeful position in which it was had Pietzel died by inhaling chloroform. The defense admitted the truth of this, but asserted that it was placed in such a position by Holmes after Pietzel had committed suicide, leaving a note for him to utilize the corpse to consummate the insurance swindle.

In conclusion he begged the jury to carefully weigh the facts and give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Rotan concluded his address at 4:30 o'clock, and Judge Arnold charged the jury. He began with the usual definition of the various degrees of murder and manslaughter and read several passages from the penal code of Pennsylvania.

He instructed the jury to direct their thoughts to the question whether the prisoner had committed the murder and if so, of what degree. If the commonwealth had proved that it was wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder, then he was guilty of murder in the first degree.

"A number of witnesses have been called and the testimony is known as circumstantial. Of this line of testimony I will say many of the most important cases are proven by such evidence. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that half of them are decided upon such evidence. All evidence is more or less circumstantial. The difference is only in the degree of it." After reciting illustrations, the judge continued: "In the case of killing by poison, experience shows that nearly all such cases are proved by circumstantial evidence. These questions must be determined by you in this case: First, is Pietzel dead? Second, did he die a violent death? Third, if he did, did the prisoner kill him, or did he commit suicide?"

The judge reviewed the evidence at length, and, continuing, said: "Now, was it suicide or murder? It is argued by the counsel for the prisoner that it was suicide. If it was so the natural impulse would have been to notify the police upon discovery of the body, but he says he did not do so because he wanted it to appear as if an explosion caused it, so as to defraud the insurance company. The next step was told by Miss Yorke. The prisoner cross-examined her himself." Here the judge quoted from her testimony concerning Holmes' return to the 11th street house on Sunday, the afternoon of the murder.

"If upon all the evidence, you are satisfied that Pietzel was killed by Holmes, by means of chloroform, it is a case of murder in the first degree. If persuaded by the argument of counsel that it was suicide, and not murder, then you must acquit. If after hearing this testimony, you are unable to make up your minds that he is guilty, if you feel a hesitancy, a doubt, you must give him the benefit of that doubt and acquit him; if not, you must find him guilty of murder in the first degree. If you have any impression in your mind of anything you may have read in the newspapers or heard spoken in this court about the case other than on the trial for the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel, pray dismiss them from your minds and consider the case with the utmost care.

The jury retired at 5:40 p.m. and at 8:50 returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against Holmes. He coughed slightly when he heard the worst, but that was the only sign.

According to one of the jurymen, they had reached their verdict before the doors of their room closed upon them, but being hungry they ate their supper first. Then they took a ballot, and without hesitation every man of the twelve answered: "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

But however atrocious the crime, however fiendish the criminal, it is hard to send a man to the gallows in one minute's time, so for decency's sake, they talked about the case for about an hour and a half. Then word was sent into the court that they had agreed. This was at 8:15 o'clock. It took a half hour to get the court in readiness to receive the verdict.

Holmes spoke to his counsel, Rotan and Shoemaker, before he was taken back to prison. To them he said: "I feel that this condemns me. It was an unjust trial." He would say no more than that. Immediately after the announcement of the verdict the usual application for leave to file a motion for a new trial was made. District Attorney Graham did not oppose the motion and Judge Arnold fixed the 18th of this month for a hearing. The principal reason will be lack of time for the preparation of the defense. Should a new trial be refused, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court and argument heard at the next sitting in this city on in at the next sitting in this city in January, 1896. So even if everything goes against him, Holmes has yet some time to spend on the earth from which he is alleged to have sent so many mortals. The verdict was a surprise to many persons, who did not believe the crime had been fastened upon Holmes beyond a reasonable doubt.

ARRIVAL OF THE TOPEKA.

Henry Buck, a Well Known Miner, Killed on the Yukon.

—At daylight this morning the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer City of Topeka called at the outer wharf on her way to the Sound from Alaska. She had on board a large number of miners returning from the mines of Alaska and northern British Columbia. Among those who landed here were Jos. Mellor, who has been mining in Cassiar; J. C. Calbreath, of Fort Wrangel, the well known general merchant, and H. Lynch, a miner from Douglas Island. A great deal of gold dust was brought down.

Mr. Mellor had no good reports from Cassiar. Like all placer mining countries, it has had its day. The bars have given up all the dust they possessed, and now the miner is looking for the ledges from which the dust must have come. Prospectors have during the season located several big ledges in the vicinity of Dease Lake and McDame's creek, but they are not rich enough to pay. The prospectors, however, intend to return next season.

The reports from Cook's inlet and the Yukon country are very satisfactory. The miners who came from the former place are very well satisfied with what they have done.

Henry Buck, known in almost every mining camp in the west, was killed on the Yukon river. A steamer was being hauled up the rapids by means of a rope attached to a tree. The rope snapped and flying back, struck Buck on both ankles, nearly severing the feet from the legs. He bled to death, his companions being unable to do anything for him.

News has been received from Unalaska that Capt. Healy, of the United States revenue cutter Bear, met with a painful accident there, which may prove fatal. While walking along the wharf at Unalaska, preparatory to embarking in a small boat, he slipped and fell a distance of fifteen feet into the water, his back striking a floating log. He was taken aboard the Bear immediately and medical attention rendered, but for several days his condition was precarious. Eye witnesses say it was a miracle his life was saved, and when assistance reached him it was thought his was dead.

—The Japanese residents of the city yesterday celebrated the 45th anniversary of the birth of their emperor. They gathered in Harmony Hall, about forty strong, where a banquet had been prepared. Messrs. S. Nomula and A. Wanibe occupied the chairs, and after the good things provided had been disposed of, a few hours were pleasantly spent in speech making, singing and other pastimes. The speeches all lauded the Island Kingdom, and the national anthems were sung and resung. The hall was decorated with Japanese flags and lanterns. At 7:30 those present formed in line, all carrying lighted Japanese lanterns, and marched to the residence of Mr. Ozawa, on Government street, where there was more merry-making.

—A dispatch from Carmanah Point at 3 this afternoon gives the information that a large steamer, probably the O. R. & N. Steamship Company's steamer Alioun, passed the lighthouse, inward bound.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

In the Rugby match between Victoria and New Westminster, played at the Queen's Park in the Royal City, the Capital's team won easily. The game was hotly contested throughout, but the excellent team work of the visitors told against the Royal City's forwards. The score was 6 to nil.

A team from Victoria College and one from the Victoria Rugby football club played at Beacon Hill Saturday afternoon. The college team was defeated by 11 points to 3.

Enthusiastic spectators braved the unfavorable weather to witness the Association match played at Caledonia Park between the United Service and the Wanderers. Owing to the slippery ground there were no brilliant plays on either side, and the game resulted in a tie.

GOLF.

HANDICAP DECIDED.

At the Oak Bay links on Saturday the second monthly handicap was decided, the result being:

C. Worsfold 92—Received 10.....82
W. E. Oliver—Scratch.....92
O. H. Van Millingen 97—Received 3.....91
R. H. T. Drake 115—Received 20.....95
C. J. Prior 115—Received 18.....97
A. P. Luxton 117—Received 18.....99
W. H. Langley 130—Received 20.....110
G. S. Holt 132—Received 20.....112

C. B. Stahlschmidt, H. Combe, W. Beaven and C. M. Roberts returned no scores.

THE RING.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 4.—The cases against Fitzsimmons and Julian, Brady and Corbett were dismissed by the court this afternoon on the agreement to leave the state as soon as they can. All the fighters are included, and the big fellows will be given reasonable time to get out. Governor Clarke says he has no intention of driving them out, but it will be a serious thing if the restraining order is violated.

Portland, Nov. 4.—The funeral of Jack Dempsey, the dead pugilist, took place to-day as it was the wish of the deceased that his body be kept at least three days before interment.

NO GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

Hill Says the Aggrieved Employes Do Not Work for Him.

St. Paul, Nov. 4.—In an interview to-day Mr. Hill stated that there was not the remotest probability of a strike on the Great Northern. The road has been waited upon by large committees of the employes within the last few days, and assurances have been received that the men at present employed by the road are in no way represented by the committee claiming to represent them.

"So far as the discharged employes are concerned," said Mr. Hill, "they are outlaws, and will never be employed by this company under any circumstances. The Great Northern road is now in a position to deal with these people. In our former encounter with them we had no means of protection whatever. We are ready for them, and there will be no strike, because the alleged strikers do not represent our employes."

$25,000 ASKED FOR

To Induce the Beaver Liners to Call at St. John, N. B.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—A large delegation from St. John, N. B., is here to-night and have asked the government to give a $25,000 subsidy to the Beaver steamship line if it called at that port instead of at Boston.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 2.—The steamer Obdam has arrived here in tow, having broken her shaft off Sable island on Thursday. The Obdam will likely discharge here and dock to receive a new shaft. Her passengers will be forwarded by mail. The Obdam broke adrift twice yesterday in a southeast storm, the cable having parted, and a new line was got aboard with much difficulty.

Beauharnois, Nov. 4.—Valentine Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, was sentenced this morning to be hanged on January 3rd, at 8 a.m.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 4.—Half of the village of Lancaster, a short distance from this town, was wiped out of existence yesterday morning. The loss, including all the principal stores, hotels, and many private residences, amounts to $50,000, with about $10,000 insurance.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Mercy Ellen Beer, Christian Scientist, who was treating the six-year-old child of Percy Beck, who died recently of diphtheria, has surrendered to the police, and has been admitted to bail in $4000.

Hamilton, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Andrews has died at St. Joseph's Hospital, being the fifth victim of the Queen's Hotel fire.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Justice Walkem is to-day hearing an appeal from a decision of Magistrate Macrae in the small debts court case of Schoen vs. Walker. The plaintiff sued for the price of some salmon, and through a mistake as to the time of the sitting of the court, was nonsuited. He sued again and got judgment. The defendant now appeals on the ground that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case a second time and also on the ground that the cause of action sounded in damages and the court had no jurisdiction. After hearing the appeal his lordship went into the merits of the case and took the evidence. L. Crease for the appeal and F. Higgins contra.

—Finch Vidder, a young Victorian, has been arrested at Ballard, Wash., for assault and battery. Vidder and other men were raising a row in the streets of Ballard when accosted by Marshal Digg and ordered to move on. Instead of doing so they attacked the marshal, and to defend himself he discharged his revolver. They then started to run, the officer after them. The officer fired at Vidder as he was getting over a fence, hitting him in the arm. A second shot hit him in the other arm.

—A report was current in some of the Mainland papers that conical vessels would be permitted in the department of weights and measures. Heretofore only cylindrical vessels were allowed. Mr. Hugh Finlay, inspector of weights and measures for the province, states that he has not been notified of any change by the department at Ottawa.

DIED.

BOSSI.—At his residence, 119 Cormorant street, on the 1st instant, Carlo Bossi, a native of Lombardy, Italy, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next at 9:30 a.m., from the residence as above, and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 10 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

JOHNSTON—At his residence, 28 Simcoe street on the 4th inst., James Johnston, a native of the Orkney Islands, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, November 7th, at 2:30 p.m. from the family residence as above. Friends will please accept this intimation.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—C W Ward, F B Ward, G D Ward Lindley Crease, Lt Col Prior, H E Cunnan, B J Short D M Eberts, C F Todd, Geo C Shedden, H Chance, Van Innes, Z G Goldberg, Miss Ralph, Miss Eva Ralph, D McIntyre, H P Keefer, J S Crosier, Chas Doering, J Gray, J W Campbell, W J Pace, A Robertson, Mls Saunders, A B McKenzie, W J Young, J Williams, P Pferdner, Steve O'Brien, Lt Col Peters, D Campbell, W B Menzie, J Jones, J Greenshields, J M Miller, J F Foulkes, A J Langley, A B Spain, C W Gamble, T E Pooley, J K McRae, J. H Austin, E T Ward, F O'Connor and wife, Miss O'Connor, M Beatty, T W Hilt, Hugh McGee, W Saddington, W T Seabright, W A Wadhams.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Elsie Mitchell, E S Johnson, C E Rice and wife, J Jones, G R Mills, L Urfilder, C H Anderson, Geo W Oakes, G L Munn and wife, S Tingle, Henry Young, Miss Juanita, H Larsen, J B Williams.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Mrs Wm Janes, G A Keefer, S H Vincent, W W Watkins, H Crocker, M James, Mrs Raper, T G Berg.

Per steamer Selkome from the Sound—Miss Cogblan, Miss Maitland, Thos Smith, C Bates, B McKinnerth, T B James, J A Henderson, D Jones, J McKinley, E H Willis, Mls Lettin, B Ralce, S R Stockwell, A Y Ellinghouse, E Wishkin, J Gareriy, Wm Simon and wife, Mrs McKinley, A Brydsow, Miss Lerich H. Viraid, Geo Ryan, T Nelson, J S Howell, T Miss Mckinley, Master McKinley, F James, T McIntosh, Miss Nicholas, G Clifford, S Hayes, D M McAbell and wife, J Nicholson, W H Van Wycliff J H Hamilton, Mrs. Stevens, D W Stevens.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—H B Co, Wm Bel, Ames Holden Co, Fell & Cao., Speed Bros, Weiler Bros, Vic Elec Co, A Garland, Clarke & P, F R Stewart, Johns Bros, Mrs Bellngro, R J Nott, R Kenny R A Brown, Speed Bros, S Louie, S Shore, F Thomas, W Lough, Wood & Orr, Watson & Hall.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco, C E Jones, D H Ross & Co, E P Marvin & Co, Erskine Wal & Co, F R Stewart, Fow Yuen, G A McCullough, Henry Short & Son, Hudson Bay Co, J H Tod & Son, J A Ritchie, J & A Clearihue, J Leigh & Son, J E Phillips, J Parker, Lenz & Leiser, Lewis Lewis, M Rantly, Marvin & Tilton, Mrs S McDonald, P McQuade & Son, Pither & Leiser, Robt Eccles & Son, R P Rithet & co, R Baker & Son, R T Ward, S Leiser, S Reid, Speed Bros, Thomas Earle, Vic Phoenix Brew Co, Wilson Bros, A R Johnston & Co, James Hirst Mrs E J Dixon, C M Robson, James Rossess, McDonald Bros, T S Annandale, C S Phillip, Stuart & Co, F R Stewart, McMillan & Hamilton, Osmund Skrine, Winch & Bower, W A Clark, C M Robson Wells Fargo & Co.

Per str. City of Kingston from the Sound. J F Galbraith, F M Ratenbury, F R Stewart, Old Dominion Co, J Wilson, E & N Co, A McTavish, J W Mellor, W J Cusack A Morrison Wm Quinn, Langley & Co, R P Rithet & Co, S Johnson Albion Iron Wks, Osmond S & Co, S Keugan, S B Connell Yuen Lung.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound.—Hudson Bay Co, J H Todd & Son, Baker & Son, Hartmann & Co, Sylvester Feed Co.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

Mrs. May Johnson.

Ayer's Pills

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use.

For Stomach and Liver

troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. They are easy to take, and

Are the Best

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—Mrs. MAY JOHNSON, 365 Rider Ave., New York City.

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other.

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

SCENE:

Victoria Tram Car.

First Old Gent.—"Shut that door, for I'm rheumatic."

Second Old Gent.—"Open that door, for I'm asthmatic."

Conductor.—"What can be the matter? Oh, I see. They don't wear Dick's Old Country Boots."

Mr. Dick has been making waterproof Boots and Shoes for fifty years, so ought to know something about it. No new fangled idea.

Old Country Boot and Shoe Store,

91 Johnson Street, Bet. Broad and Douglas.

CHRISTMAS

is coming

And with the approach of that joyous season what pleasant anticipations are conjured in the mind!

Thoughts of the Dear Ones

Are uppermost, and the one question above all else is the selection of a suitable present to mark our love and esteem.

Let Us Help You

We have without doubt the most suitable and beautiful gifts imaginable. So large a stock in fact that we will not attempt a description.

Come and See Us.

Buy now while our stock is complete. It's just a short time till the merry season is upon us.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewellers, 59 Government Street.

The balance of our Fall and Winter Stock has just arrived fresh from the manufacturers' hands. Call and inspect these Nobby Goods.

A. Gregg & Son,

Merchant Tailors. 62 Yates St.

THIS WEEK'S

BARGAINS

MOUTH ORGANS.
MOUTH ORGANS.
MOUTH ORGANS.

At All Prices.

See the display in our window.

WAITT'S MUSIC STORE,

64 Government Street.

10 Facts

Tennyson could take a sheet of paper and write a poem on it and make it worth $5,000—that's genius.

We can take your household grease and convert it into First Class Electric and Laundry Soap—that's science.

Many rich men can sign a cheque and make it worth a million dollars—that's capital.

We can sign a check for a like amount; but no banker would cash it—that's hard.

Some store keepers will sell goods at a loss rather than lose an order—that's rule.

We give you 100 cents for every $—that's business.

Some merchants refuse to stock our goods and sell foreign soaps in preference—that's bigotry.

Many good housewives demand Pendray's and insist upon getting Pendray's—that's good judgment and common sense.

Many good people like and prefer our Soaps so much that they recommend them to others—that's kindness.

We could say a lot more about our home industries, but we won't—that's modesty.

W. J. Pendray,

B. C. Soap Works.